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Algeria	6.00 Dm	Iceland	1.5	Norway	5.50 NF
Austria	17.5	Italy	1.00 Lire	Portugal	0.70 Esc
Bahrain	0.800 Dinar	Jordan	0.450 Fils	Spain	50 Pesos
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Denmark	6.50 D.Kr.	Liberia	24.50	Austria	0.050 D.M.
Egypt	1.00 P.	Liberia	1.00	Sweden	5.50 Kr.
Finland	5.50 FM	Madagascar	2.00 S.F.	Turkey	0.250 D.L.
France	4.50 F.	Madagascar	2.50	Tunisia	0.200 Dinars
Germany	2.00 DM	Madagascar	2.50	U.S.A.	1.00 U.S. Dollars
Greece	0.40 P.	Morocco	5.50 Dh.	U.S.S.R.	0.50 Rubles
Iraq	5.00 Dinar	Netherlands	2.50 F.L.	Yugoslavia	0.20 D.D.
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## Poland Expelling U.S. Reporter on Spy-Photos Charge

By John Kifner

New York Times Service

WARSAW — The Polish authorities ordered Wednesday the expulsion of Ruth E. Gruber, the Warsaw correspondent for United Press International, after holding her for 23 hours at the city's central police station.

The affair centered on a packet on a train from Gdansk, which the police said contained two illegal rolls of pictures of military installations.

An official communiqué read on Polish television said that the security services at the Interior Ministry had obtained a report that "secret documents" were being sent to Miss Gruber.

The military prosecutors began a criminal investigation, the announcement said, but decided to abstain from "prosecuting Ruth Gruber for espionage, realizing she had no criminal intent."

"Of course, these are all lies," Miss Gruber said Wednesday night. She said she had no idea what had been in the packets on the train and had never engaged in any activity that could be considered espionage.

Miss Gruber's expulsion came against a background of increasingly strained relations between the authorities and the foreign press corps based in Warsaw.

The acrimony has included sharp exchanges between journalists and Jerzy Urban, the government spokesman; attacks on Western reporters in the official press; the government's refusal to extend work permits for several Polish employees of Western news agencies; and the publication of a government pamphlet criticizing the work of reporters as "rabid."

On Friday, the British Broadcasting Corp. correspondent, Kevin Ruane, left Poland after the authorities ordered the BBC opera-

tion closed down in retaliation for a television film, "Two Weeks in Winter," which mixed documentary footage and dramatization of the military takeover in December 1981.

Ruth Gruber, as a result of abusing the privileges of a foreign correspondent, will have to leave Poland," an announcer said in the final item on the state television news Wednesday night.

Miss Gruber, who had been released about two hours earlier, said she had only been told officially to report to the Foreign Ministry on Thursday morning.

The episode began with a telephone call to the UPI office Tuesday morning. The office secretary, Anna Olszewska, took the call from a man asking that a packet of film from a Gdansk photographer be picked up from a train arriving from Gdansk about 10 A.M. After checking with Miss Gruber, Mrs. Olszewska went to meet the train.

When she did not return, Miss Gruber made several telephone calls in an attempt to locate her. She also called the photographer in Gdansk, who usually works for UPI, who said he had no film and had not called the office.

At 6:30 P.M., two policemen appeared at building housing the foreign wire services and asked Miss Gruber to accompany them to police headquarters as a "witness" in a pending case.

There she and Bogdan Turak, a Polish correspondent for the wire service, were interrogated. After his release late Tuesday, Mr. Turak said he had been questioned about Miss Gruber's work and that she had violated the rules for journalists.

Mrs. Olszewska, it turned out, had been in police custody. She was still being held Wednesday night, but her husband said he had



Ruth Gruber

seen a form at the police station directed Thursday, authorizing her release.

■ East Germany Expels Reporter

East Germany ordered the expulsion Wednesday of the correspondent for the West German magazine Stern, who reported an assassination attempt on Erich Honecker, the East German leader.

The official East German news agency ADN said Dieter Bub was given 48 hours to leave East Berlin because of untruthful and slanderous reporting.

Stern reported Tuesday that a steami fitter named Paul Essling, angered by the luxurious lifestyle of East German officials, tried on Dec. 31 to drive his car behind Mr. Honecker's and shoot the 70-year-old president and Communist Party general secretary.

■ Doubts on Pope's Visit

Pope John Paul II, accused by Moscow of spearheading an anti-communist crusade indicated in his weekly general audience

Wednesday that there are serious doubts that he will be able to visit Poland in June as planned. UPI reported from Vatican City.

"While I prepare for this visit in my heart," he said, addressing himself as if in prayer to the Virgin Mary, "I desire above all that it be guided by you. Mother ... I entrust to you whether and how it must be realized."

Mr. Podgorny's expulsion came against a background of increasingly strained relations between the authorities and the foreign press corps based in Warsaw.

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the government's refusal to extend work permits for several Polish employees of Western news agencies; and the publication of a government pamphlet criticizing the work of reporters as "rabid."

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## Rostow Resigns Disarmament Post At Reagan Request

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Eugene V. Rostow, the director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and the man in charge of nuclear arms negotiations with the Soviet Union, resigned Wednesday at the request of President Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Rostow, 69, was dismissed by a number of conservative Republican senators, who last week forced the removal of his deputy, Robert T. Grey Jr. Mr. Rostow responded by accusing them of trying to take over agency.

Mr. Rostow was the third high-ranking administration official to resign in two weeks. Drew L. Lewis, the secretary of transportation, quit after Christmas, and Richard S. Schweiker resigned as secretary of health and human services on Tuesday. [Page 3.]

"It has been a privilege to serve as director of ACDA for the last 20 months," Mr. Rostow said. "In recent days it has become clear that the president wished to make changes. In response to his request, I have tendered my resignation."

After Mr. Grey's confirmation was blocked, Mr. Rostow denied a week ago that he would follow his colleague out of office.

But he said he was concerned that the dispute could hurt the U.S.-Soviet arms negotiations due to resume next month in Geneva.

Charging that Mr. Grey was ambushed, Mr. Rostow said that "people who don't want any agreement at all" were trying to take over the arms control agency.

"The Soviets can try to exploit the doubts, and they get very anxious at the thought that any extremist American group might take over the controls of American nuclear policy," he said.

Mr. Rostow said he was trying to steer a course between those who

might want an agreement at any cost and those who want none at all.

A conservative Democrat, Mr. Rostow was frequently critical of the Soviet Union in his public statements, accusing them of trying to gain nuclear superiority over the United States.

At the same time, he strongly supported President Reagan's proposals for sharp reductions in U.S. and Soviet strategic nuclear bombers, submarines and missiles and to eliminate medium-range missiles from Europe.

Last month, when Moscow made public an offer for a smaller reduction in nuclear weapons, Mr. Rostow dismissed the proposal as "profoundly disappointing" and said the Soviet leadership "seems to be committed to the goal of Pax Sovietica — built on Soviet nuclear supremacy and Western neutrality."

However, since taking over the agency two years ago, Mr. Rostow has been skeptical by Senator Jesse Helms, a North Carolina Republican, and other hard-line conservatives, who concentrated their fire on Mr. Grey and Norman Terrell, another Rostow deputy.

Bowing to pressure, the administration transferred Mr. Terrell to the nation's space agency and, finally, gave up on trying to win Senate approval for Mr. Grey, who had held his job since March without confirmation.

The conservatives claimed that there was insufficient change under Mr. Rostow from the policies of previous administrations, which produced strategic arms limitation treaties in 1972 and 1979. The latter was never ratified by the Senate and was disowned by President Reagan even though the administration has pledged to abide by its terms so long as the Soviet Union does the same.

Mr. Rostow leaves for Washington next week for talks with President Ronald Reagan. The dis-



Japanese farmers marched Wednesday past the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo.

## 10,000 Japanese Farmers Protest U.S. Attempt to Lift Import Quotas

By Henry Scott Stokes

New York Times Service

TOKYO — About 10,000 farmers from throughout Japan marched past the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo on Wednesday to protest U.S. trade pressures. It was one of the largest such demonstrations here in years.

"Down with America!" the farmers chanted.

On Tuesday 19 of their leaders presented Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone with a petition signed by 9,70,275 Japanese urging the government to reject a U.S. request for removal of import quotas on 22 farm and fishery items, mainly beef and citrus.

Mr. Nakasone leaves for Washington next week for talks with President Ronald Reagan. The dis-

cussions are likely to center on Japan's record trade surplus of more than \$18 billion in 1982 and U.S. demands for an open market.

The financial daily Nihon Keizai Shimbun reported that Mr. Reagan

Prime Minister Nakasone rejects any Japanese military role on the Korean peninsula. Page 2.

and other administration officials would press for more opportunities for U.S. beef and citrus farmers, aiming to reduce a Japanese trade surplus that jumped from \$9.9 billion in 1980.

"Our policy is no surrender to U.S. demands," said Shizuma Iwamochi, president of Zenchu, a federation of 9,700 farm cooperatives.

Colonel Iwamochi addressed the 10,000 farm leaders in a martial arts hall in Tokyo. He stood between two posters each 15 feet high (4.55 meters) depicting Mr. Reagan dressed in a blue Superman suit swooping down from space and bombing Japan with a hail of beef cattle and oranges.

"Don't sacrifice Japanese farmers," read a sign in English above the hall.

Thick books containing the nine million signatures against liberalization were piled at the front of the hall. One of these was presented to Mr. Nakasone in a televised news program Tuesday.

Mr. Nakasone is also under pressure from consumer groups. "Consumers must tolerate moderate price increases if this will encourage domestic food production and thereby raise the nation's overall self-sufficiency in food," said a Zenchu leaflet printed in English.

Japan, the world's largest importer of agricultural and fishery products, buys one-third of its imported food from the United States. Zenchu said Japan was the best U.S. customer for beef and citrus imports under quota.

Japanese farmers fear that their government is preparing to sacrifice them under U.S. pressure.

Last week the U.S. ambassador, Mike Mansfield, met with Ichiro Nakagawa, then in charge of farm liberalization for the governing Liberal Democratic Party, to ask for beef and citrus liberalization. Mr. Nakagawa died Sunday.

The governing party is crucially dependent on the farm vote at elections. It seems to want to placate Washington but not to antagonize the powerful farm lobby, a decisive voice in Japanese politics.

Spokesmen for the farmers say that total liberalization of food imports would benefit the United States by \$500 million a year.

The sacrifice would be tremendous for 350,000 Japanese households in beef farming and 302,000 local tangerine producers, said Yoshitada Nakao, a Zenchu spokesman. "How much would America benefit with a near \$20-billion deficit on trade to deal with?"

■ Japan-EC Dispute

Japanese officials meeting with negotiators of the European Community will reject a request to cut exports of videotape recorders to Western Europe by 20 percent, United Press International cited trade sources as saying Wednesday in Tokyo.

Sources at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said, however, that Japan would counter the request with a pledge to restrain the exports.

The EC officials arrived Wednesday for three days of informal talks beginning Thursday on the growing trade imbalance between Japan and the EC.

## Italians Report Crime Increase

Reuters

ROME — All forms of crime except kidnapping are increasing in Italy and the judicial system is not adequately equipped to cope, according to a Supreme Court report released Wednesday.

The report, a review of judicial activity, was prepared by the court's attorney general, Giuseppe Tamburino. He said that about 65 percent of the 29,241 people in jail were still awaiting final disposition of their cases and that 700,000 cases were pending in courts nationwide.

Mr. Tamburino reported that murders increased 18.4 percent in 1982 to 2,341; robberies rose 15.7 percent to 23,127; rape or attempted rape, 17 percent to 1,076; and fraud, 18.1 percent to 21,363. Kidnapping, which has plagued Italy for a decade, declined 9.9 percent to 265.

## Europe Panel Calls Turkish Democracy Effort Insufficient

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Political Affairs Committee of the Council of Europe approved a draft resolution Wednesday that sharply criticized as insufficient the efforts of Turkey to restore parliamentary democracy.

It recommended that, until full democracy is restored, the military regime in Ankara voluntarily renounce its voting rights in the Ministerial Committee, the council's executive body.

If the Turkish government were to accept the suggestion, it would be excluded from active participation in the council, European and Turkish officials and diplomats said. But these officials rated the chances of Turkish acceptance as virtually nil.

The resolution, containing 23 articles and scheduled to be introduced for debate at the council's Parliamentary Assembly in Strasbourg on Jan. 26, calls on Turkey to end martial law and to guarantee all necessary freedoms to political parties being formed.

It also raises the possibility — but

avoids recommending — that Turkey be suspended from the 155-member body of European nations.

"This is an urgent appeal to the Turkish government to restore full democracy," Tom Urwin, chairman of the committee and a British Labor Party member of Parliament, said at a news conference.

He described the recommendation that Turkey abstain from voting in the committee as an



President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea, left, and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan met on Wednesday in Seoul for discussions about cooperation.

## Military Role in Korea Is Ruled Out by Japan

Reuters

SEOUL — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan rejected Wednesday a Japanese military role on the Korean peninsula.

He said at the end of a two-day visit to South Korea that the Japanese Constitution, which renounces war, prevented any military cooperation with countries other than the United States.

South Korean newspapers earlier reported that Mr. Nakasone and President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea had agreed to increase security cooperation among South Korea, Japan and the United States. But before returning to Tokyo, Mr. Nakasone said: "No such subject was discussed."

In a communiqué with President Chun at the end of the first official visit to South Korea by a Japanese prime minister, Mr. Nakasone pledged the maximum possible

Japanese cooperation in Seoul's 1983-86 development program. The communiqué did not give figures, but the two countries agreed earlier Tuesday on \$4 billion in Japanese aid.

The aid package was agreed upon in separate talks between the Japanese foreign minister, Shintaro Abe, and South Korea's Lee Bum Suk after two years of difficult negotiations between Seoul and Tokyo. The South Koreans had originally asked \$6 billion.

The aid will be extended over about seven years beginning at an average annual interest rate of about 6 percent, the officials said.

Mr. Nakasone said that Mr. Chun had asked him to urge President Ronald Reagan to reject calls for protectionism and maintain the principles of free trade when he visits Washington next week.

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## U.S. Said to Consider Tax Surcharge of 10% To Cut Deficit in 1986

By Thomas B. Edsall

*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — As a possible option to raise about \$40 billion in 1986, Treasury Department officials are said to be considering a 10-percent surcharge on individual and possibly corporate income taxes.

In the last-minute drive to come up with ways to reduce long-range deficits as the budget is readied for printing, the surcharge would solve a number of immediate political and practical problems, Reagan administration sources said, although it is by no means clear that Congress or President Ronald Reagan would approve such a tax increase.

The advantages appear to be as follows:

• For an administration committed to lowering tax rates, the surcharge could be portrayed as temporary; a similar 10-percent increase during the Vietnam War was imposed for a year.

• At 9 percent to 10 percent, a surcharge on corporate and individual income taxes almost exactly fills the goal of raising 1 percent of the gross national product, the ceiling on tax increases set by Mr. Reagan. A 10-percent surcharge

would raise the amount of tax paid by an individual or corporation by one tenth.

Mr. Reagan has already agreed to scale back his military budget because of 1984 deficit projections. The president and Mr. Weinberger disclosed Defense Department budget cuts Tuesday, totaling \$8 billion in direct spending for 1984 and \$11.3 billion when spending authority in later years is added.

"There will be government-wide policy with respect to government employees, including the military," Mr. Weinberger said. "and when that is formally announced, it will result in additional reductions." He declined to provide further details.

In preparing the budget for the fiscal year 1983, officials estimated 1986 corporate and individual tax receipts at about \$485 billion, indicating that a 10-percent surcharge would raise \$48.5 billion. Since then estimates of economic growth have been reduced but taxes were raised.

Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan has ruled out a number of other tax increases considered to have some justification on economic and equity grounds. They include elimination of the deductions

for state and local sales taxes, for non-mortgage consumer interest and for interest payments on second homes.

Another proposal, a ceiling on the exemption for employer-paid health insurance, will be part of the next budget, but it is not part of the 1986 tax plan.

A Treasury spokesman said no final decisions had been made on what tax increases would be presented to the president and that a number of alternatives were available.

Among other alternatives are to rescind some tax cuts scheduled to go into effect or grow in 1986 and retaining some existing taxes that were to be phased out.

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## Schweiker Quits Post; Ex-Congresswoman Is Chosen as Successor

By Juan Williams  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — Richard S. Schweiker, secretary of health and human services, resigned Tuesday night to accept an offer in private business, and his was replaced Wednesday by Margaret M. Heckler, a former Massachusetts congresswoman.

The president said Mr. Schweiker, a man who has done an outstanding job as secretary of health and human services ... I understand he has been offered a fine opportunity in the private sector and I wish him the best of luck."

A former congressman and two-term senator from Pennsylvania, Mr. Schweiker was Mr. Reagan's choice as running mate in 1976 in his unsuccessful bid for the Republican presidential nomination.

Mr. Heckler, 51, was the second woman named to the cabinet in the new year. Elizabeth H. Dole, a former aide in the Reagan White House, was named transportation secretary Jan. 5. She replaced Drew L. Lewis, who accepted a job as head of Warner-Amex Cable Communications Inc., a cable-television concern.

The resignations of Mr. Schweiker and Mr. Lewis apparently did not stem from any political disputes within the administration. Both men and White House aides said the two were offered lucrative positions in private industry that they felt might not be there in two years.

Mr. Schweiker is to earn a salary of well over \$100,000, as against his cabinet salary last year of \$69,300. On Dec. 18, the salary rose to \$80,100.

The addition of women to Mr. Reagan's cabinet comes at a time when opinion polls show the president unpopular with women voters for his continued stand against the proposed Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution and his budget cuts in social programs.

"It is with deep regret that I have today accepted the resignation of a trusted adviser and able administrator," the president said as Mr. Schweiker and Mrs. Heckler stood at his side.

Mrs. Heckler, a liberal Republican, served eight terms in the House and was defeated in a re-election bid last fall. She lost her seat after her district was redrawn and she had to face Representative Barney Frank, a liberal Democrat, in the election.

A frequent supporter of liberal causes, she fought Reagan supporters at the 1980 Republican national



**CULTURE MEETING** — Jorge Luis Borges, the Argentine writer, seated, met Wednesday with Jack Lang, the French culture minister, at a reception in Mr. Borges' honor at the Collège de France, Paris. Mr. Borges will receive the Legion of Honor from President François Mitterrand of France next week.

## U.S. to Press for Fees Under Information Act

By Stuart Taylor Jr.  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, which has unsuccessfully urged Congress to narrow the Freedom of Information Act, is now moving to cut down on the number of requests under the act that are granted free of charge.

Under new guidelines issued by the Justice Department, agencies are instructed to charge fees before granting Freedom of Information Act requests unless the requesters can establish that "there is a genuine public interest in the subject matter of the documents" and satisfy four other criteria.

The assistant attorney general, Jonathan C. Rose, who sent the guidelines to all U.S. agency heads Friday, said Tuesday that they were designed only to clarify the intent of the statute and were not "meant to be a basis for unjustifiably denying fee waivers."

However, the three-page memorandum announcing the guidelines stresses the need "to safeguard the public treasury" by collecting fees in cases in which the act permits their collection.

The guidelines supersede much longer and more complex guidelines issued by the Carter administration and show a pronounced change in emphasis.

They place more stress on cases in which waivers should be denied.

They specify at one point, for example, that it is not "in the public interest to grant a waiver solely on the basis of a requester's indigency."

Mark Lynch, a lawyer with the American Civil Liberties Union's Center for National Security Studies here, said Tuesday that the new lawyer "Illegally seized evidence can be introduced at trial, and there is no free phone call after arrest."

Robert Campbell, a Windsor businessman, observed recently: "I always tell visitors from the States that what we have in Canada is pretty much what they would have if Washington had lost at Valley Forge."

The writs of assistance were first introduced to North America in 1763 in an attempt to strengthen the colonies' respect for the British crown. Instead, they served to stimulate dissent. James Otis's claim that the writ violated the British common-law principle that "a man's home is his castle" was rejected by a Boston court, and it was not until the United States came into being that the practice ended in the 13 colonies.

In Canada, where there was no revolution, the writs continued to be issued until 1976, when the government announced a temporary ban on new writs of assistance while leaving in force the 332 writs then in possession of investigators.

A year ago, the Canadian government for the first time enshrined a Charter of Rights in its new constitution, and though government justice officials have called the retention of the writs necessary, the issuance and use of them has been increasingly challenged in the courts with arguments similar to those offered by James Otis.

The most recent attack on the writs came when Paul Belanger, a lower court judge in Ottawa, dismissed a drug case, saying a search of the defendants home by Royal Canadian Mounted Police possessing a writ violated the charter's specific guarantee against unreasonable search and seizure.

Within two days, Mountie authorities reported that they were voluntarily suspending the use of the writs in Ontario province at least until an appeal was decided by the top provincial court. The writs, which specifically permit the Mounties to break and enter and damage property in the course of searches, are still in force in the rest of Canada. Civil rights lawyers hope the writs will eventually be invalidated by the federal Supreme Court.

## Search Warrants Put On Hold in Ontario

By Michael T. Kaufman  
*New York Times Service*

OTTAWA — Writs of assistance, a type of all-purpose search warrant that inflamed American colonists to rebellion more than 200 years ago, have been suspended in the province of Ontario as appellate courts consider their constitutional validity.

The writs, issued to specific law enforcement officials, are valid for the working lives of the officers who received them. Unlike conventional search warrants, which specify exactly what is sought and exactly where it is to be looked for, these documents permit forced entry and indiscriminate searches of virtually any premise. Typically, they have been used largely by narcotics investigators and tax agents.

The legal debate on the writs dramatizes one of the many fundamental differences between Canada

## Swiss Said to Get Abu Dhabi Order

The Associated Press

ZURICH — Abu Dhabi has ordered a multimillion-dollar anti-aircraft defense system from the Swiss conglomerate Oerlikon-Bührle, Swiss newspapers reported Wednesday.

Saying their information came from company employees, they reported that Bührle's British and Italian arms subsidiaries were building the system, carrying a price tag of 450 million Swiss francs (about \$231.9 million).

A Bührle spokesman, Erwin Bühler, refused comment, other than confirming that the company signed a contract late last year for "a large foreign order." A law prohibiting Swiss companies from exporting arms to regions of conflict does not apply to their foreign subsidiaries. The United Arab Emirates, of which Abu Dhabi is a part, border on the Gulf, along with warring Iran and Iraq.

## U.S. Sees No Changes in Talks on Namibia

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The State Department said Tuesday that the resignation of Dirk Mudge as head of the interim government of South-West Africa, also known as Namibia, would not affect negotiations to achieve independence in the territory.

Mr. Mudge resigned Monday to protest South African policies toward the territory, which South Africa controls. The talks have been stalled by U.S. and South African demands that independence for Namibia be linked to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from neighboring Angola.

China, Angola Renew Ties

The Associated Press

BEIJING — China and Angola established full diplomatic relations Wednesday by signing a joint communiqué in Paris, the Xinhua news agency reported.

## Studies Question U.S. Military Budget Plans

### Pentagon Consistently Underestimates Future Costs, They Say

By Charles Mohr  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — Two studies have concluded that the large military budgets planned by the Reagan administration will probably not increase the weapons and fighting capability of U.S. armed forces because Pentagon planners have consistently and seriously underestimated the future costs of weapons.

Both studies, one from within the Pentagon and the other by a research group, call for sweeping reforms in the way military budgets are made and military planning conducted.

One of the studies was completed late last year by a career civil servant in the Department of Defense but has been suppressed by more senior Pentagon officials, who at one point denied that the analysis even existed.

The other study was to be made public Wednesday by the Heritage Foundation, a Washington research organization with a conservative political orientation and strong ties to the White House.

A terse written statement Tuesday from the Defense Department dismissed the Heritage Foundation paper as ill-informed. But the foundation's vice president, Richard Holwill, said in a telephone interview that the study had been discussed at an "in-depth" White House meeting and asserted that some Pentagon officials welcomed its conclusions.

Both studies are based on official Pentagon statistics spanning the period from the mid-1970s to current estimates for the Defense Department budget for fiscal year 1984.

One of the basic conclusions of the studies is that the money needed to purchase and to maintain and operate the military equipment that the Pentagon's five-year military plan contemplates buying will significantly exceed the \$1.6 billion that President Ronald Reagan had hoped to budget for the military between October of last year and October of 1986.

This will lead, the studies conclude, to forced reductions in the numbers of weapons actually acquired and the ability to keep them combat ready.

Larry M. Speakes, the White House deputy press secretary, said Tuesday that he had no comment on the matter, but he also said that he would not characterize Mr. Starr as being "in trouble," as senior administration officials had described his situation earlier this week.

John Hughes, a State Department spokesman, also declined comment, saying he would not discuss "internal personnel matters."

Mr. Hughes said that Mr. Starr was in Washington and was scheduled to meet Wednesday with William P. Clark, President Ronald Reagan's national security adviser, for "consultations, but it is also a personnel matter."

Mr. Starr said Tuesday through a spokesman that he could not "make any comment to the press."

Senior officials said Monday that the administration was considering replacing Mr. Starr because he had made unauthorized statements and had behaved erratically since his appointment in late 1981.

for full financing of more vital weapons.

The official Pentagon study has not been made public. It was prepared by Franklin C. Spinney, an official in the Plans, Analysis and Evaluation Office of the Defense Department.

Mr. Spinney was identified as the author in a "point paper" prepared by another official, Milton Margolis. That paper was critical of some aspects of Mr. Spinney's work but said "our major conclusions confirm the basic thesis that actual procurement costs usually exceeded the planning estimates."

While Mr. Spinney has been ordered to cease giving his briefing even to other Pentagon officials, some details were made available by other officials and informants.

Mr. Kuhn said that although budget totals were now higher, the numbers of weapons being delivered was lower than contained in President Jimmy Carter's five-year plan adopted in 1979.

conceived in the 1970s the Pentagon estimated that inflation would increase costs from 9 percent to 100 percent. In fact, inflation and design and program changes and the added costs of unstable production increased costs by many times that estimate — from a minimum of 92 percent to as much as 800 percent.

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	publication	country	readership
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THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1983

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Mission Impossible

Looking back over 10 years of planning for the MX missile, it would appear that the last thing needed is another study. A mere 34 possibilities for basing it have already been evaluated. Yet in truth what is needed is more study, not less. Congress was prudent to order a broad new presidential report. President Ronald Reagan has now assigned this mission to another study commission, but given it too little time.

What Congress asked for was not only another review of MX basing but a review of the entire program to modernize strategic forces. The new Commission on Strategic Forces, headed by General Brent Scowcroft, is to examine land-based ICBMs and basing alternatives as well as examine alternatives to MX, but has been given only six weeks to do it. Can valid new proposals be expected in these circumstances?

When Congress voted last month to bar production of the MX until a permanent basing mode is approved, it did not ask for the president's new proposal by March 1. It asked for a proposal no earlier than March 1.

What is the rush? A year ago, after Mr. Reagan abandoned the Carter administration's "racerack" system, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger wisely sought three years to re-study basing alternatives. But with Congress pressuring him, Mr. Weinberger established two successive study panels.

A technical team headed by Charles Townes, a Nobel physicist, reported that it could find no practical system for basing the huge MX on land that would assure survivability. It suggested study of an air-based system, aboard new "Big Bird" planes. But the Big Bird concept met Air Force and congressional opposition.

Given only six weeks, the Scowcroft commission may be tempted by an obvious quick fix. Combining Carter and Reagan schemes, Harold Brown, the former defense secretary, has proposed adding 900 empty silos to dense pack. The problem with that is evident from a question: What if the Russians built 1,000 superhard silos, claimed 900 were empty and insisted they could not be quickly filled with spare missiles? The United States would have to assume they could. And that would probably end arms control possibilities forever.

The Scowcroft commission would start much more productively by acknowledging that even with a one-year delay in MX production, the first missiles would be available months before the first silo was ready. What is needed is a thorough study of all strategic forces, not just MX.

Why think only of huge multi-warhead ICBMs of uncertain survivability but with a first-strike capability that tempts the enemy's preemptive attack? Would the Navy's invulnerable Trident-2 missile not be better? Or why not turn to smaller, more mobile single-warhead missiles?

The MX may or may not be a missile impossible. But to give General Scowcroft's panel only six weeks to do a proper job is a mission impossible.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Arsenic and Old Hair

History is the art of inferring what happened in the past. Most of the historian's witnesses are dead; what he must work with is the incomplete written record, in which the gaps may be more truthful than the documents that have been left behind. But this subtle art is now threatened with confusion.

Take the death of Napoleon. As any historian could tell you, the French emperor died in exile on the remote island of St. Helena in 1821 from stomach cancer and a perforated ulcer. So say the contemporary documents, which there has been no particular reason to doubt. But then the busy arm of science reached in and interpreted a wholly novel kind of evidence. New techniques for measuring elements in microscopic amounts reveal bands of arsenic in Napoleon's hair. Forensic experts assert Napoleon was poisoned.

If any historians yielded to the new evidence, they did so prematurely, it turns out. The thesis has been challenged by two articles in a recent issue of *Nature*. Two British scientists note that the emerald greens in 19th-century wallpaper were made from a copper-arsenic pigment, which could be converted by a fungus into a deadly arsenical vapor. Having discovered a scrap of Napoleon's St. Helena wallpaper in an old family scrapbook, they say it contains enough arsenic to cause illness, but

not death. "Conspiracy theories need not be invoked to explain arsenic found in his hair," they conclude with a touch of scorn.

A second article reports on the analysis of a lock of Napoleon's hair discovered in Toronto. It contains quite normal amounts of arsenic. "We therefore conclude that Napoleon Bonaparte did not die of chronic arsenic poisoning," say its authors.

Now the original advocate of the poisoning theory, Sten Forshufvud, of Gothenburg, Sweden, disputes both groups of critics. He maintains doubt about the authenticity of the Canadian hair sample. As for the British scientists, he thinks their theory is off the wall. Napoleon was given intermittent doses of arsenic — as shown by the bands of poison in his hair — to make it seem that he was suffering from some chronic disease. The coup de grace, says Mr. Forshufvud, was a potion of bitter almonds and calomel given just before his death.

How can the historian balance the new kind of evidence against the old, or cope with the intrusion of experts who cannot agree among themselves? Each age reinterprets the past, but new perspectives, not the evidence of an alien methodology, are the customary criteria of revision. If forensic experts are let loose on the stuff of history, how will anything be resolved?

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### U.S.-Soviet Staredown

What is Yuri Andropov to make of an administration that puts down the Soviet Union as an "economic basket case" and threatens to bring it to its knees by matching it dollar-for-dollar equivalent until it cracks — and then gets itself into such a financial hole that it has to start easing off before the big defense buildup has barely begun?

What if, having boldly gone eyeball-to-eyeball with the Soviet Union on military spending, the United States is perceived to have been the first to blink?

Given the mixed readings we get from the Soviet experts on the new powers-that-be in the Kremlin, you could conclude that the Russians might see in any slackening of American rearmament a show of weakness that would encourage a tougher Soviet line either in arms control negotiations or across the board. Or Andropov and Co. could choose to see a U.S. flexibility and respond to it in kind.

Much will depend on the degree to which Ronald Reagan can find a way to propound a foreign policy in language, and with a logic, that fits American resources and the fiscal realities. His recent expression of interest in testing the sincerity of the new Soviet leadership is a sensible first step.

— Philip Geyelin in *The Washington Post*.

### Thwarting Reagan

Members [of the new Congress], armed with extra money this time around, will be more prone to take on the White House this year.

### Fortress Greece

Only last month did Greece's first Socialist government finally begin to bite the bullet. It did an about-turn on wages, replacing the generosity it had initially shown to its union supporters with a tough incomes policy. Now the devaluation heralds a more realistic exchange rate policy that will satisfy exporters but could add around 4 percent to consumer prices.

The latest Greek moves underline the urgency of helping Athens overcome the problems it manifestly faces. But much of the remedy lies in Greece's own hands. For it has still failed to take full advantage of the possibilities for European Community financial assistance open to it. Is there that the emphasis should be placed rather than resorting to a Fortress Greece, which is neither compatible with EC membership nor in the country's own interest?

— *The Financial Times (London)*.

### FROM OUR JAN. 13 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

#### 1908: Twain Takes Five

NEW YORK — Mark Twain appeared in his white flannels at a recent dinner given in his honor by the Lotus Club. There was nothing unusual in this, but he quickly introduced a novelty that he recommended to all after-dinner speakers. He left the dinner table after the first course and, taking a nap for three-quarters of an hour, returned brimful of humor. He closed his speech with a deep emotional description of the hospitality shown him during his last visit to England. He said that he felt proudest when he remembered the way in which the humble people had treated him, for Robert Louis Stevenson and he were in agreement for once: It was the greatest fame to live in the hearts of the masses.

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1933: Optimism on Depression

NEW YORK — Striking one of the most optimistic notes yet sounded, Charles E. Mitchell, chairman of the National City Bank of New York, yesterday reviewed the Depression in this country. He pointed the way to world recovery through the cooperation of banking facilities of various countries, and called for the re-establishment of a stable relationship between the dollar and foreign currencies through international readjustment. He said: "The declining volume of business over the world since 1929 has been clearly due to the fact that many commodities and services have not been valued to each other upon the same terms as in the past. Gradually these maladjustments are being corrected."

## The Shultz Road Map: Perils Ahead, but Also a Path

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — George Shultz combines broad experience at the highest levels of government and business with the disciplined precision of the trained economist. A visitor comes away with a sense that the secretary of state carries in the back of his head a map of how to traverse safely the danger zone that lies ahead. These seem to be the main contours of that map.

Economic recovery in the United States is the salient feature. Not only for this country but for Europe and Japan and the developing countries, too, Mr. Shultz has been spending a good chunk of his time on domestic economic problems. He was a major architect of the budget consensus that now groups around the president a united cabinet and White House staff. The basic theme is to go for gradual recovery beginning this year. That means relative passivity about budget deficits in 1983 and 1984.

Prospects for an early turnaround seem good to Mr. Shultz. He thinks the economy is currently so weak that the Federal Reserve Board can pour money into the system without much risk of reigniting inflation. He believes that once recovery begins, the deficit projections will drop sharply. Still, he wants to put in place now a program to pare even further deficits in

1985 and 1986, by higher taxes and cuts in social programs for bailing out debt-ridden nations are too ad-

hoc. He speaks of changes that will put the saving of Mexico and Brazil and Yugoslavia on a more systematic footing.

Apart from working with the allies to promote recovery, Mr. Shultz believes in a joint approach toward the Soviet Union. He thinks that, with the thorny issue of the Siberian gas pipeline cleared away, it will be possible for the United States and the Europeans to concert strategy on trade and credits and the export of technology to the Soviet Union. Within that general context he sees the prospect of arms control accords with Moscow.

The impact of slow growth on the developing countries also concerns Mr. Shultz. He believes that nations that borrowed beyond their resources must accept discipline now. But he talks of the "paradox of austerity" — a term adapted from John Maynard Keynes' phrase, "the paradox of thrift." Just as individuals can save so much that consumption lags and depression ensues, so, if all countries practice austerity, trade will languish and some nations dependent on exports can go under. Mr. Shultz is loath to give wide-ranging authority to negotiators in the field, and he is wary of moving a pebble and starting an avalanche.

There will probably be no change in the U.S. negotiating position until after the West German elections on March 6. Then Mr. Shultz is likely to go for a compromise on intermediate-

range weapons at a level above zero. But he keeps zero as a final target, while moving perhaps at a summit session, from focus on the weapons to reduction of strategic missiles.

Slow progress is the outlook in the Middle East. Mr. Shultz does not envision a sequel approach that moves first for a quick settlement in Lebanon and then for an all-out war on the problem of the Palestinians.

Instead, he wants to keep both sets of negotiations moving in tandem. That is why Ambassador Philip Habib, instead of setting a command post on the spot, keeps shuttling back and forth between the Middle East and the United States. But negotiating with many different objectives is a step-by-step process. Mr. Shultz acknowledges that the big — notably the emergence of King Hussein's negotiating partner — is still a way off.

I am personally less confident that the negotiations can be navigated without serious casualties. Still, because the Shultz map shows as well as a path through them, he seems neither optimistic nor pessimistic. Rather, in marked contrast to the laid-back, laissez-faire style of so many in the Reagan administration, he seems determined.

Los Angeles Times

## Baker's Decision Hold A Warning for Reagan

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — Howard

Baker of Tennessee, the Republican leader of the Senate, has let it be known that maybe he will not seek re-election in 1984 but that he may run for the presidency then if President Ronald Reagan does not.

This news sort of slipped out when he was at the family home of his late father-in-law, Senator Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois; and not by accident. Mr. Baker was not available to clarify what it meant. But it probably meant a great deal.

Obviously, it does not mean that Mr. Baker intends to challenge Mr. Reagan for the Republican presidential nomination in 1984. But what it probably means is that, at 57, the Senate majority leader has no intention of sticking around Washington for the next six years trying to pull Mr. Reagan's chestnuts out of the fire against an opposition Democratic Party and a divided Republican Party.

Howard holds no terrors for Howard Baker, who is undoubtedly the best Senate majority leader since Lyndon B. Johnson; no less ambitious, but kinder. He will support Mr. Reagan for a second term, if that is the president's desire, and go back quietly and happily to Tennessee to his private life of the law and photography.

Today Churchill is remembered reverently, for his implacability. Then, when implacability meant spending money people did not want to spend, he was ridiculed, and execrated as a "scaremonger."

British policy in the 1930s traced a trajectory similar to that of U.S. policy since the 1960s. First, it proclaimed British superiority; then it pledged to maintain "parity"; then it fell to explaining why Germany's numerical superiority did not really mean British inferiority, and why advocates of military spending were moved by ambition or vanity.

In the broadcast, Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin says of Churchill: "Talk like that scares people." And it might impede detente with Germany.

All his weaknesses are revealed in his alarmism about the foreign power to the East. He ignores the events of this century that make that power's policies understandable in terms of its national experience — it suffered much from the World War. Proof of his shallowness, say his multiplying critics, is that he takes seriously that power's bellicose rhetoric.

He is clear to academic, media and foreign policy elites, who explain that the totalitarian regime's rhetoric is a residue of the past, and is less important than the fact that the regime is a fact we must live with. His program for matching that power's buildup dooms the arms control dialogue that must be the source of safety since the development of the ultimate weapon, the airplane.

Those who wanted to trust Britain's safety to arms control first argued that Germany was not aiming for superiority. Then they argued that the very fact that Germany was spending so much suggested that British rearmament would be matched by Germany. Besides, Germany would bankrupt itself. Sound familiar?

The Washington Post.

## Churchillian Echoes of Implacability

By George F. Will

sooon the paths of the lion and the crucifix. Visiting Munich in 1932, Churchill stays at a hotel frequented by the man who came to power in Germany 50 years ago on Jan. 30.

Today Churchill is remembered reverently, for his implacability. Then, when implacability meant spending money people did not want to spend, he was ridiculed, and execrated as a "scaremonger."

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Churchill's critics, who included most mainstream politicians, wanted to entrust Britain's safety to arms control talks, not because there was any record of achievement from talks, or because Hitler seemed likely to be tamed by them, but because safety through arms control was the only safety that could be had on the cheap. Deterrence costs money.

Those who wanted to trust Britain's safety to arms control first argued that Germany was not aiming for superiority. Then they argued that the very fact that Germany was spending so much suggested that British rearmament would be matched by Germany. Besides, Germany would bankrupt itself. Sound familiar?

To those who today say that polls prove (in words once hurled at Churchill) that there is "no mandate from the people" for more defense spending, Churchill's reply remains unanswered: "The prime responsibility of any government for the public safety is absolute and requires no mandate."

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To those who today

## China May Make Profit On Its Neutral Stance In the Iran-Iraq War

By Michael Weisskopf  
*Washington Post Service*

BEIJING — With classic oriental skill, China has fashioned a policy of opportunistic neutrality in the Iran-Iraq war as part of a larger strategy to actively compete for the first time for economic and political influence in the Gulf, according to diplomats here.

The diplomats say this policy, which involves Beijing in aggressive trading and possibly military sales to both combatants, is aimed

### NEWS ANALYSIS

at challenging Soviet strategic stature in the region, strengthening China's claim to Third World leadership and positioning it for a lucrative share of postwar reconstruction.

One immediate benefit is China's fast-growing economic presence in the area. Last week China and Iran agreed to a 150-percent increase in two-way trade this year, to \$300 million.

The agreement propelled Tehran into first place among Beijing's Mideast trading partners.

Meanwhile, China draws badly needed foreign exchange from Iraq by exporting workers. The 20,000 Chinese contract laborers building Iraqi factories and repairing oil pipelines earn most of the estimated \$12 billion that China gains annually from this human export to Gulf states.

Despite Chinese denials, there is strong belief among knowledgeable foreign analysts that China is spicing up its Gulf dealings with military supplies to the warring parties.

Since the beginning of the Gulf war in September, 1980, China has declared "strict neutrality." Calling for a quick end to the war of attrition, it argued that the conflict destabilized the economies of both sides and invited exploitation by "hegemonic superpowers."

"China has never supplied any weapons to either party of the Iran-Iraq war, nor has China transferred any weapons to Iran or Iraq on behalf of any country," a spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry said last week.

But diplomats say that behind the wall of Chinese denial emerges a different picture gleaned from Western intelligence reports and mysterious commercial transactions between Beijing and the two Gulf rivals.

Reports quoting U.S. intelligence officials said China was a major source of military supplies for Iraq, which Beijing has been courting since it began drifting out of the Soviet sphere and moving closer to Arab moderates.

Most Chinese arms are based on Soviet models, making it easy for Iraq to integrate the Chinese hardware into its largely Soviet arsenal.

Diplomats in Beijing, while they have no estimate of volume or precise inventory of weapons, say they believe China quietly is supplying Iraq with light arms, artillery, ammunition and replacement parts.

Baghdad is believed to be paying for the arms with oil. Officially, Iraq exports only dates to China in their \$120-million trade package. Suspicions were therefore aroused among diplomats here when Beijing offered to sell large quantities of Iraqi oil to recent state visitors from Turkey.

"If you put two and two together, you've got Chinese arms for Iraq on the hush-hush," a Western diplomat said.

Diplomats believe China is balancing the ledger through covert dealings with Iran. According to Western military sources, China allows North Korean aircraft laden with arms for Iran to stop for refueling at airports in the Chinese far west.

Other military sources said China transports some of the supplies in its own aircraft.

When Iraqi officials asked the Chinese Foreign Ministry about the persistent reports, they were reminded of Beijing's neutrality.

"I'm not convinced," said a senior Iraqi diplomat.

Once again, commercial transac-

**120 Hurt in Indian Riot**

*The Associated Press*

NEW DELHI — Eighty prisoners and 40 guards were injured during a riot at a prison in the state of Madhya Pradesh, news reports said Wednesday.

**Tokyo Politician Took Own Life**

*Reuters*

TOKYO — Ichiro Nakagawa, an unsuccessful candidate for prime minister in November's elections, hanged himself in a hotel room Sunday, the police said Wednesday.

Doctors originally reported that Mr. Nakagawa, 57, had died of a heart attack while visiting Sapporo, the capital of northern Hokkaido Island. But the police said Wednesday that doctors had falsified his death certificate at the request of his family and political aides.

Mr. Nakagawa, a leader of the right wing of the governing Liberal Democratic Party and a former agriculture and science minister, ran against Yasuhiro Nakasone, who was prime minister by winning the presidency of the party. Mr. Nakagawa placed last among four candidates in a party primary election, winning 7 percent of votes cast.

**Soviet Ex-President Podgorny Dies**

(Continued from Page 1)

man, not given to clowning in the Khrushchev manner, so his travels generally attracted little attention beyond obvious political implications.

An exception was his tour of Af-

rica in 1977, which was

watched nervously by Western na-

tions because of the Soviet military

involvement in Angola, Ethiopia

and other troubled areas.

In a fall from power still sur-

rounded by mystery, Mr. Podgorny

was removed from the Politburo in

May 1977, soon after his return to

Moscow, and then was removed

from his post as chief of state a

month later. There was speculation

at the time that policy differences

over Africa had erupted in the

Kremlin.

In the custom of Soviet official-

dom, Mr. Podgorny cloaked his

personal life and his family from

public view. No information was

published on his family but he was

known to be married and to have

two daughters and a son.

## Hitler Anniversary Causes Berlin Row

*Reuters*

BERLIN — Controversy has arisen in West Berlin over events marking the coming to power of Adolf Hitler 50 years ago this month.

The centerpiece is an exhibition mounted by West Berlin's cultural council, entitled "1933 — Roads to Dictatorship," showing events leading to Hitler's appointment as chancellor on Jan. 30, 1933, and the consequences.

The council's stated aim for its program of events was to show that much of the blame for Hitler's rise lay with middle-class apathy and capitalist profiteering, and to warn against a repetition.

But West Berlin's Senate, with a conservative majority, felt the events had a leftist bias and thought too much money had been allocated to fringe groups.

The Senate itself will mark the anniversary with a solemn ceremony in the Reichstag, the parliament building that was burned in 1933 and is now an exhibition center. But a long and bitter dispute took place in

the city parliament over other commemorative events.

Several of the cultural council's events were refused finance, including some backed in the city government by the radical Alternative List party, such as projects by homosexual groups and exhibitions on Nazi activity in AEG and Siemens, the city's two biggest employers. Some of these will go ahead anyway.

At the entrance to the cultural council's exhibition, a picture by Gernot Bubenik, 40, a Berlin artist, depicts scenes from modern West Berlin life as if on a window, shattered to reveal dark, menacing shapes with Hitler in the middle, rising from burning buildings.

Black-and-white photographs line the opposite wall showing the troubles of the 1920s and 1930s, with strikes, anarchy and repression that led to the Nazi rise.

Huge red banners bearing the swastika recall Nazi pomp; opposite photographs of the Nazis' concentration camp victims. Copies of Communist and Social Democratic election



Adolf Hitler

leaflets from the 1930s are left on tables.

In a foreword to the program, Wilfried Bruechaeuer, the cultural council's chairman, wrote: "We have created a few democratic structures, but the dangers of new destruction have in no way vanished. More than half our current population was born after 1945. Their knowledge about fascism in general and national socialism in particular is exceedingly hazy."

## Rewards of Fishing Fade for Scots To Many, the North Sea Is Less Hostile Than the EC

By Jon Nordheimer  
*New York Times Service*

PITTENWEEM, Scotland — On

the bad days, when the North Sea suddenly boils up under a gale and throws a mountain of foaming water at a fishing boat, and a catch of whiting and haddock freezes to the pitching deck before it can be moved into a hold, the men of Pittenweem return early to port and brood about the future.

It was never an easy life for those from the harbor villages along the north shore of the Firth of Forth who work the fishing boats. Diesel engines, depth sounders and thermal underwear made things more efficient and warmer, but the eternal problem of facing a hostile sea to hunt fish still tested the men in a way that machine operators in the Glasgow mills would never experience.

The danger now is that more and more captains are feeling the pinch and taking their boats out in weather when they should stay in port.

"Ninety percent of the Scottish inshore catch goes for human consumption," said Andrew Wyse, captain of the trawler *Emulate*.

"The Danes' whole economy is based on industrial fishing, turning the catch into fish meal to feed to livestock and to fatten their pigs for better bacon."

But in one way, Mr. Wyse strikes a tone much like that of Mr. Kirk.

In the old days, he said, when there were no restrictions other than a man's ability and the size of his boat, Scottish trawler fleets ranged far across the North Atlantic from Norway to Iceland to put cod onto British tables and into the hot frying oil of fish-and-chips shops.

The restrictions on cod fishing put the large trawler fleets out of business, and most of Scottish fishing is now in the hands of about 1,700 fiercely independent skipper-operators.

"Even with the cod taken away from us," he said, "things were going pretty well until three or four years ago when — wham! — all the costs went up."

Moreover, Mr. Wyse said, the dockside price of fish was stuck at 1979 levels despite the rising cost of everything else. "Other European fleets," he said, "have more efficient boats and use all kinds of dodges to push their fish in Britain and knock the cream off the top of our market with our own fish."

"The common fisherman, working a relatively small 50-foot (15-meter) trawler, the competition and the fishing concessions granted to Britain's trading partners when the country joined the European Community in 1972 seemed as ruinous as the cost of diesel fuel today."

A new EC fishing policy was to go into effect Jan. 1. It was hoped that it would overcome many British objections and end nearly a decade of contention over fishing rights in the North Sea.

Denmark, however, refused to sign the agreement, and the other nine nations were left to enforce their own provisions, with Britain determined to keep the boats of uninvited members outside its 12-mile territorial limit.

Into this setting sailed Kent Kirk, a wealthy Dane who owns two large commercial fishing vessels and is a Conservative member of the European Parliament. With a retinue of 30 reporters accompanying him, Mr. Kirk said he was challenging the British ban — defying his own government's wishes in the process — by fishing for sprat inside the limit.

Along the quay at Pittenweem, Ken Brereton, the captain of the

trawler *White Heather*, reflected the general view on the Scottish coast by saying that Mr. Kirk was "doing it for his own political future back in Denmark."

"Denmark had no concessions inside British waters before Jan. 1 and they have none now," said Robert Allen of the Scottish Fishermen's Federation. "Kirk wants to open an entire new ball game. He takes the view that as of Jan. 1 all bets are off. We take the view that after 10 years of participation in the EC there should be strong legislation to protect British fishing."

"The danger now is that more and more captains are feeling the pinch and taking their boats out in weather when they should stay in port," Mr. Wyse said. "They are taking chances now that they never took before."

And the North Sea is a very unforgiving body of water. Last week two Scottish fishermen were lost in a fierce sea.

For the moment, however, their greater fear is the day when, for reasons having nothing to do with the elements, the fleet from Pittenweem will stay in port and the men and their sons will have to look to Glasgow or beyond for their future.

## Sihanouk Says He's on Leave Until Late May

*The Associated Press*

BANGKOK — Prince Norodom Sihanouk, leader of the resistance coalition against the Vietnamese troops in Cambodia, told a Bangkok newspaper it was on leave until late May because of health problems.

The decision, reported Wednesday by the Nation Review, raised doubts about whether Prince Sihanouk, 60, would attend a summit meeting of nonaligned nations in New Delhi in March.

"I would like you to excuse me for not being able to reply to your questions regarding politics because actually I am on leave for health reasons," he cabled the Nation Review from Pyongyang, North Korea, where he frequently lives.

"I have serious problems of health relating to diabetes, prostate gland and the digestive system," the Nation Review reported.

HARARE, Zimbabwe — Half of Zimbabwe's adult women and 20 percent of the total population of 7.5 million have suffered or are suffering from venereal disease and the situation is getting worse, the national news agency Ziana reported Wednesday.

Dr. Mazuri Gundidza, of the University of Zimbabwe's pharmacy department, was quoted as saying that the arrival of penicillin-resistant strains of disease from West Africa and Asia was making things worse.

Prince Sihanouk had said earlier that he intended to step down for an unspecified period to consider the future, according to press reports.

He said his duties as president of the coalition had been assumed by Vice President Khieu Samphan of the Khmer Rouge and Prime Minister Son Sann of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front.

## Germans Find Opium In Iranian's Luggage

*The Associated Press*

DUSSELDORF — Prosecutors in Dusseldorf state are investigating Sadegh Tabatabai, an Iranian politician, for possible drug smuggling after customs men discovered three and a half pounds (1.6 kilograms) of opium in his luggage last weekend, the authorities said Wednesday.

The opium was found after Mr. Tabatabai, the brother-in-law of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's son Ahmed, arrived at Dusseldorf airport Saturday from Iran via Zurich.

Ken Brereton, the captain of the

*The International Herald Tribune invites you to meet the ASEAN Government leaders at an international conference on:*

## Trade and Investment Opportunities in the ASEAN Countries

February 9, 10 and 11, 1983 in Singapore

In the midst of an international economic crisis, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, the five members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, continue to show growth rates of 5% to 7% annually.

Their rapid economic growth has led to a major increase in their imports from the United States, Japan and Europe, and ASEAN is expected to be the most rapidly growing market for the industrialized countries through the 1980s.

Abundant natural resources, an increasingly skilled and competitive labor force and political stability make the area particularly appealing to companies seeking to

### INTRODUCTION TO ASEAN

- H.E. Mr. Chan Kai Yau, Secretary General of ASEAN
- Mr. Masao Fujioka, President, Asian Development Bank

### REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

- H.E. Professor J.B. Sumarlin, Minister of State, Vice Chairman of Bapenas (National Economic Planning Agency)
- H.E. Professor IR. Soedarmo Hadisaputro, Minister of Agriculture
- IR. Subarto, Chairman of BKPM (Investment Co-ordinating Board)
- H.E. Mr. Sumitro Djohadikusumo, Consultant, former Minister of Finance, of Trade and of Research and Technology

### FEDERATION OF MALAYSIA

- H.E. Tengku Datuk Ahmad Rithaudeen Bin Tengku Ismail, Minister of Trade and Industry
- H.E. Tan Sri Dato'Ishak Bin Pach Alhir, Chairman of MIDA (Malaysian Industrial Development Authority)

### REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE

## SCIENCE

## Dramatic Improvement of TV Image Expected

By Wayne Biddle

*New York Times Service*

**N**EW YORK — With electronics getting smarter and friendlier every day, whether in the guise of personal computers or bionic organs, the friendly old television set has stayed essentially unchanged in the United States since the advent of color broadcasting in the 1950s. But this long period of somnolence may end during the '80s. The change will be not so much a matter of program content — a social problem beyond technological considerations — as an evolutionary leap in equipment.

The most dramatic developments in the offing, foreshadowed by somewhat improved reception already available in Europe, will bring movie-quality images to the home television screen. The technological changes remain in the experimental stage. But most experts believe that enough progress has now been made so that, within the decade, television pictures will be transmitted for reception in homes, schools and businesses as refined as those shown now from commercial 35-millimeter movie film. And it will be possible to project such pictures in large size, clearly focused and with what the industry calls "high definition" — on an ordinary living-room, office or classroom wall.

For the most part, television engineers have learned how to make the necessary new equipment. The problems have been the cost and the industry's inability to agree on general technical standards for high-definition television broadcasting. The technology requires a much more information-packed signal than in current broadcasting, and the television industry will have to move deftly if it is to obtain rights to the last available space in the spectrum of broadcast bands for this "larger" signal.

Will it be worth the trouble? To a quiz-show watcher, perhaps not. But anyone who has seen "2001: A Space Odyssey" on a movie screen and then on a 12-inch portable knows the impact of scale, its ability to induce a kind of awe and greatly enhance enjoyment.

Since 1941 in the United States, a standard television picture has been created by 525 horizontally scanned lines displayed at 30 frames a second. In 1967, European countries, which were late in adopting their standard, were able to take advantage of technical development to adopt a somewhat higher level, 625 lines. Like a movie, the television set presents a sequence of still shots shown rapidly enough to trick the eye into perceiving motion. But unlike a movie, television creates the image in a series of thin horizontal slices, using a beam of electrons that



Werner Brue

sweeps across the phosphor-coated picture tube. The accuracy of the resulting image is determined by the number of scanning lines.

Last year, Sony Corp. demonstrated a 1,125-line system developed for NHK, the Japanese equivalent of the British Broadcasting Corp. Besides more than doubling the U.S. resolution standard, Sony changed what is known as the aspect ratio of the picture. This is the ratio of screen width to height, which for television is currently standardized at 4 to 3 — approximately the same as for motion-picture frames before the development of wide-screen movies. For the NHK high-definition system, Sony used an aspect ratio of 5 to 3, which broadens the viewing arc to achieve a more modern cinematic effect.

One estimate places the retail price of a high-definition receiver at 20 to 30 percent more than a conventional set with the same size screen. But in addition to consumer economics, a technical — and highly political — barrier stands in the way of high-definition broadcasting.

When a television signal is transmitted from a broadcast station, it occupies a certain portion of the electromagnetic frequency spectrum. To accommodate many signals with minimum interference, the Federal Communications Commission has assigned for each channel a slot 6 megahertz — 6 million cycles a second — wide. Within

since 1952 (and probably the last in this century). Twelve gigahertz — 12 billion cycles a second — is in a range called "superhigh" frequency, above even the radar frequencies used in microwave ovens (2.45 gigahertz).

Last November the Federal Communications Commission accepted a proposal from CBS that part of this band be used for high-definition television, but national standards must still be developed. The U.S. Senate recently ratified a treaty that allocates frequencies from 12.3 to 12.7 gigahertz for direct broadcast service. But the matter of high-definition usage within this slot will have to wait for another conference in Geneva next summer.

With images equal in quality to 35mm film, projection television sets that provide wall-size pictures should become much more attractive for home use. They are not new — black and white units were available more than 30 years ago. But they were as hefty as refrigerators and much uglier. Moreover,

they could not compete with the rising quality and falling cost of regular sets.

The problem of projection television is to bring lots of electronics and optics into a living-room-size space without making the package look like the Incredible Hulk in the corner. Until 1973, when the Advent Corp. introduced its first Videobeam model, the task had proved too difficult for consumer markets.

A regular color television receiver has a picture tube painted with red, green and blue phosphors.

Three beams of electrons excite these phosphors simultaneously to create a superimposed, full-color image. But the Videobeam innovation was to use three separate tubes — one for each primary color — that contained optical mirrors for projection.

The major stumbling block for manufacturers is still retail price, however. At \$3,000 and up, good projection sets are far beyond the budget of most viewers. There is the technical impediment, too, of image quality being no better than image source. With most U.S. households still receiving television signals through rabbit ears or roof antennas from local transmitters, all the glitches so annoying in a regular television picture become giant flaws on a big screen. This is precisely why cable-fed — or, eventually, satellite broadcast — high-definition programming may unlock the next treasure chest in home entertainment.

## Indian Rock 'Calendars'

*United Press International*  
BOSTON — Prehistoric Indians left a legacy of solar observatories in the Arizona desert — a series of precise rock carvings that chart the movement of the sun.

Dr. Robert Preston, an astronomer at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, California, and his wife, Ann, said they have studied 19 carvings — some nearly 3,300 years old — and found that all marked the summer and winter solstices and the equinoxes.

The Prestons, who presented their findings at a meeting of the American Astronomical Society, said they compiled precise compass measurements at all 19 sites during 18 months of research.

In many cases, a dagger of sunlight runs precisely on the edge of a single carved circle at both winter and summer solstice, or a shadow bisects a spiral at dawn on the summer solstice, Dr. Preston said.

"Every society tries to put order in their universe. We do it with science and this was their form of order."

The summer and winter solstices are the longest and shortest days of the year. The equinoxes mark the days at the beginning of spring and autumn when the day and night are of equal length.

There are 18 observatories built by the Anasazi Indians and one by the Hopi.

Thousands of carvings — called petroglyphs — are scattered throughout the Southwest, but archaeologists have invested little time studying the carvings because they are difficult to date and interpret, Dr. Preston said. He estimated the carvings, found over a 200-mile area, were made between A.D. 700 and 1300.

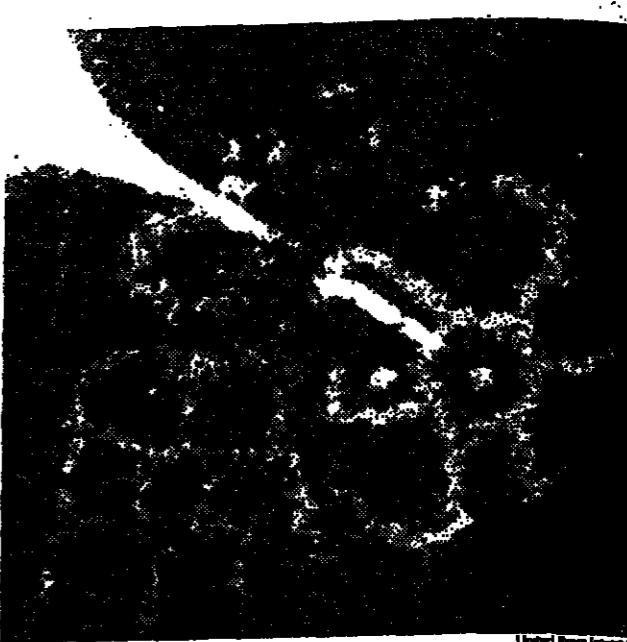
In 1979, an Anasazi Indian petroglyph atop Fajada Butte in New Mexico was found to mark the solar calendar. Before the Prestons' research, scientists considered the site unique.

"What we have found almost uniformly is that the function of petroglyphs was to serve as a year calendar," Dr. Preston said.

"They had to very carefully monitor these rock surfaces many times a year before they could start carving. Obviously it was not an idle thing they did when they noticed interesting things happening on a rock. It was important to their culture and widespread in their culture."

The carved images are primarily circles and spirals, with some human and lizard figures, Preston said.

The Prestons said there is evidence that similar carvings exist in California and they are studying a cave at Salton Sea, near Indio.



Petroglyph "calendar" at Hohokam Indian site.

## Hostility and Hearts

By Robert Locke

*The Associated Press*

Minnesota Multiphasic Person Inventory

A Duke University of North Carolina study of 253 physicians took the test as medical students years ago found a death rate 6 percent among those with high scores in the lower 50 percent, Williams said.

Those who scored higher had a death rate of almost 15 percent over 25 years from all causes, said.

A seven-year study of patients at Duke University Medical Center found those with high scores had more severe coronary artery disease than low scorers, Williams said.

These relationships, he said, independent of other risk factors.

Dr. Williams said it was difficult to define just what the host scale is measuring. He said his definition includes such things as basic distrust of other people, angry reactions to minor irritants, a tendency to release anger in a display of emotion.

Half the U.S. population is considered Type A, Dr. Williams said, far too many to subject to preventive medical or psychological care.

To narrow that group, he said, "we have to find out what it is in the Type A person that is really responsible for the increased risk."

The research involved a measurement of hostility included in a widely used personality profile, the

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## BUSINESS/FINANCE

THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1983

Page 4

## WALL STREET WATCH

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

## Takeoff by Boeing Expected, But When Will It Land Again?

Boeing's shares have been climbing sharply in price, hitting new highs this week, despite a strong head wind. Speculations are that the aerospace giant, which manufactures two-thirds of the world's commercial aircraft, will report 1982 profit of only about half what it earned the year before.

Investors, of course, look mainly ahead and analysts are predicting a respectable turnaround for Boeing in 1983. But what really separates the buyers from the sellers of the stock are forecasts of how much it is going to earn in 1984.

Helping power Boeing upward has been Drexel Burnham's newly reaffirmed recommendation of "aggressive purchase," a suggestion that analyst Alan Benassi has been making for months. He predicts earnings of \$3.75 a share this year and \$4.25 in 1984. Paul Nisbet of Prudential/Bache sees \$3.15 worth of sunshine this year but dark clouds gathering again over Seattle in 1984, with Boeing's earnings projected to spiral back below \$3 a share, about what the company is expected to report for 1982.

"The stock is ahead of itself and should be sold," he maintained. "There's a very, very slow order picture for all but Boeing's smallest airliner, the 737."

Drexel Burnham calls the 737 program "established and very profitable," but what it likes very about the stock is the recent decision by Congress to continue funding the Export-Import Bank at the same \$4 billion level it has been. "This event is extremely important for Boeing's competitive position versus Airbus in international markets, particularly the Far East and Africa."

The two brokerage houses at least agree about Boeing's prospects beginning in 1983. Bache's Mr. Nisbet expects "solid, sustained growth" and Mr. Benassi projecting earnings of \$6.50 to \$8.50 for the year.

Merrill Lynch's Edmund Greenslet, who rates the stock a lukewarm "okay to buy," is forecasting 1983 earnings of \$5.75 for Boeing, against \$3.50 this year. Among others who follow the stock, Shearson/American Express recommends it for purchase while Paine Webber is neutral.

"I'm very optimistic about Wall Street," said Nicholas Krul, managing director of Gulf & Occidental Investment Co. of Geneva. "But failure of the stock market to stage a significant correction since the big rally got under way four months ago makes me nervous over the short term."

Mr. Krul sees stocks gaining 15 to 20 percent in 1983, though he observed, "It's a lot easier going up from 780 than 1,000" on the Dow Jones industrial average.

He predicts that metal mining stocks will outperform the market. Minerals & Resources, Asarco, McIntryre Mines, Phelps Dodge, Noranda Mines and Esmark/McMoran are the favorites.

"They've all been badly battered in the recession," he said, "and still are low-priced despite recent gains."

## Chemicals Attractive.

The chemicals, also depressed cyclically, are another attractive group, he said. He named Monsanto and Union Carbide.

"As investors focus on cyclicals over the ensuing 12 months," A.G. Becker inc. says, Nucor, "perhaps the lowest cost steel producer in the U.S., is attractive for purchase." Noting that the company has been profitable in each recent quarter, Becker thinks that Nucor has capacity in place to generate earnings of \$20 a share in 1985, compared with a \$2.25 estimate for 1982.

Value Line's highlighted stock this week is Procter & Gamble, rated tops in safety as an investment because the home-products company has not suffered a down year in earnings since 1952. P&G is also featured by the advisory service for its relative year-ahead price performance potential. Value Line's recommended "timely" electric utilities are Central Illinois Light, Florida Power & Light and Wisconsin Electric Power.

Wilson Foods is recommended to "risk-oriented" investors by Donaldson Lufkin & Jenrette, which projects a "dramatic turnaround" for the largest U.S. pork producer. Donaldson also likes La Quinta Motors.

Getty Oil, described as the "most inexpensive" U.S. integrated oil company, also is strongly recommended, as is Golden Nugget. DJX noted Atlantic City gambling revenues jumped 35 percent in December, while Golden Nugget's take there doubled.

The prestigious Bank Credit Analyst, published in Montreal, calls the long-term outlook for Wall Street "extremely favorable" but warns investors to anticipate "significant corrections in this bull market." The reason: "Now the institutions are all in the market and behave like the proverbial 'odd-lotter,' chasing markets up and dumping on the way down."

Wall Street always gets its priorities right, at least if you grant that the business of business is business. Merrill Lynch, in a recent update on the new arthritis drug Ridaura (made from gold, incidentally), writes: "As we have commented many times on Smith Kline, this could be a very important new drug for the company, and for patients."

Analysts at Paine Webber Mitchell Hutchins have nominated 10 candidates for the best business strategists of the last year: Phibro's acquisition of Salomon Brothers, Johnson & Johnson's handling of Tylenol case, IBM's personal computer, Coleco's Coleco Vision, Citicorp's move into California by buying an S&L, Sears' acquisition of Dean Witter and Coldwell Banker, Woolworth's closing of Woolco and divestiture of Woolworth U.K., MCA's production of "E.T.," the Justice Department's dropping of the IBM antitrust suit, and Mead's tendering of Cities Service shares to Occidental Petroleum.

International Herald Tribune

## Dow Gains To 1,100, Then Falls

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The Dow Jones industrial average surpassed the 1,100 mark for the first time in its history Wednesday before the market suffered a reversal that left prices mixed.

The Dow average hit 1,100.17 at about 2:30 P.M., showing a 16.38 point gain on the day. But selling set in immediately afterward and the average finished the day with a decline of 0.18 point, to 1,083.61.

The rest of the market continued much stronger than the Dow, however. Advancing issues totaled more than 1,100, compared with declines of about 500. Volume widened to about 109 million shares from 98.3 million Tuesday.

"Just hitting 1,100 was enough to set off selling," said Chester Pado, an analyst at G. Tsai & Co. "It's a very significant barrier."

Analysts noted that the market's rally accelerated when IBM hit 100 early in the afternoon. "Round numbers always cause a lot of excitement in the market," Mr. Pado said.

The Dow should still break the 1,100 barrier, the analyst said, but it may go through a few days of correction before doing so.

Monte Gordon of Dreyfus Corp. also said that, although the market is not yet prepared to stay above 1,100, it still retains considerable buoyancy. "Hopes have been reinforced that there will be an economic recovery soon and that there will be a sharp improvement in the quality of earnings because so many companies became more efficient during the recession," Mr. Gordon said.

Blue chip and technology stocks were the big winners, although most closed considerably below their highs for the day. IBM climbed as high as 100% before pulling back to 98%, up 1% in very heavy trading.

General Electric also hit 100 at one point but finished at 97%. Off 4%, AT&T rose 3% to 64%. Westinghouse 1% to 43%. American Can 3% to 33% and Minnesota Mining 3% to 78%.

Digital Equipment gained 2% to 98. Teledyne 6% to 140%. Tandy 1 to 49. Cray Research 3 to 39% and Data General 1% to 44%.

Alcoa fell 7% to 33%. Last week the stock hit a 12-month high but analysts said the sharp upturn was excessive considering the company's earnings prospects.

Woolworth dropped 1% to 24% following the news that its president and chief operating officer, Richard Anderson, resigned to become executive vice president of Melville.

Huffy dropped 3% to 12%; the company reported a second quarter loss.

Alan R. Ackerman, research analyst of Herzfeld & Stern, commented that the stock market "is looking for a correction and lower interest rates." Mr. Ackerman said investors were concerned that interest rates still were not low enough "to sustain the market's upward momentum and to spur economic recovery in general."

Other analysts noted that in the past six months investors have taken advantage of price declines to jump into one of the most dynamic blue chip markets in history.

"The strength of the economy is the key to how far the market will go," said David Polen, chairman of a New York investment firm.

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In addition, the Saudis are reportedly willing to lend another \$4.4 billion directly to the fund. They have already lent the fund about \$3 billion over the last two years under a special program known as the "enlarged access policy," which increases the level of assistance available to financially strapped countries.

At the end of October, the 146-national fund had \$2 billion of lendable resources. Since then it has committed nearly \$15 billion to loans to Mexico, Brazil, Argentina and Chile. Such other countries as the Philippines and Portugal have said they are in the queue for loans.

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## Market Summary, Jan. 12

## *Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.*

	<i>Buy</i>	<i>Sales</i>	<i>Short</i>
Jan 11 .....	261,988	607,321	886
Jan 10 .....	272,872	618,414	1,861
Jan 7 .....	254,156	614,205	2,059
Jan 6 .....	221,851	537,673	2,043
	266,826	441,394	1,861

Market Diaries

#### AMEX Stock Index

#### **NYSE Index**

	High	Low	Chg.	% Chg.
High	\$8.49	\$8.31	+.06	+0.7%
55.49	54.71	54.62	-.09	-0.2%
97.92	96.53	95.79	-.15	-0.2%
76.24	75.24	77.59	+.35	+0.5%
45.29	44.92	45.50	+.07	+0.2%
68.78	67.92	68.25	+.03	+0.1%

**NYSE Most Actives**

3rd	1,977,200	351+	+
T	1,879,700	351+	-
i	1,879,700	351+	-
t	1,825,700	981+	-
1	1,599,400	252+	+
1	1,247,800	49+	+
p	1,023,700	49+	+
n	943,300	21%	-
o	905,200	45%	+
r	848,200	38%	-
s	817,100	64%	+
E	804,600	43%	-
l	791,500	9%	-
a	774,400	49%	-
lo	766,300	85	+

## **Wednesday's NYSE Closing Prices**

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued on Page 10)

## BUSINESS BRIEFS

### GMAC Overseas Finance Offers A \$200 Million Eurobond Issue

PARIS (UPI) — Two new Eurobonds issues were launched Wednesday, adding to the flood of more than \$1 billion of issues announced Tuesday.

GMAC Overseas Finance Corp. is raising \$200 million through a seven-year issue bearing a coupon of 10½ percent and priced at a discount of 99 to yield investors 10½ percent. The notes are noncallable for five years.

The Bank of Scotland, through its Scotland International Finance subsidiary, is raising \$50 million through a partly paid issue with 20 percent of the purchase price to be paid on Feb. 1, and the remainder on Nov. 1.

The notes, which mature in 1984, bear a coupon of 10½ percent.

Chemical Bank is offering \$450 million of nominally valued zero coupon notes. (The amount was reported incorrectly Wednesday.) The issue comprises 19 segments of \$15 million nominal amount each for paper with a life of one to 19 years and a final segment of \$165 million nominal amount for 20-year bonds.

### U.S. Thrift Announces Purchase

LOS ANGELES (NYT) — Financial Corp. of America has announced that it had agreed in principle to acquire First Charter Financial Corp., parent of California's third-largest savings and loan association, for an estimated \$700 million.

The combined cash-and-stock transaction, announced Tuesday, would create the second-largest thrift unit in the United States, after Home Savings of America, also in California. The merged institution would have about \$15 billion in assets and 130 branches in the state.

### Renault, VW Sign Gearbox Accord

PARIS (Reuters) — Renault and Volkswagen have signed an eight-year agreement to produce automatic gearboxes beginning in 1985, the French automaker announced Wednesday.

One thousand four-speed automatic gearboxes will be produced per day at a Volkswagen plant in Kassel, West Germany, while a Renault subsidiary, Societe des Transmissions Automatiques, will make 600 a day.

### Top Woolworth Officer Resigns

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Richard L. Anderson has resigned as director, president and chief operating officer of F.W. Woolworth Co., the company announced Wednesday. He will take a position as one of two chief operating officers at Melville Corp.

Mr. Anderson will be succeeded at Woolworth by Harold E. Sells, who served most recently as the company's senior vice president for international and property development. Mr. Anderson and Robert C. Kuhn will become chief operating officers at Melville, the retailing group said in a statement.

### U.S. Firms Get Nippon Contracts

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corp. of Japan has selected three U.S. companies to supply equipment for Japan's telecommunications market, as part of a program to open Nippon's supply market to foreign firms, the company said Wednesday.

Paradyne Corp. was selected to supply Nippon with modems. Plantronics Inc. will provide prototype lightweight headsets for field tests, and AMP Inc. was chosen to provide prototype CCP cable connectors for field testing, the company said.

### Company Notes

Siemens has won a contract for 220 million Deutsche marks (\$93.3 million) to expand and modernize Osaka's telephone network over two years, the West German company announced Wednesday in Munich.

Sandoz, a Swiss pharmaceutical firm, has agreed to purchase Sodiceo, a dye-producing division of Martin Marietta, the U.S. company announced Wednesday.

## Goodyear Sticking With Tires

By Leslie Wayne  
New York Times Service

AKRON, Ohio — Mention Goodyear, and many people think of the blimp. What makes the company stand out these days, however, is not its 60-year-old symbol, but its success. While the rest of the U.S. tire industry has been hurt by the slump in car sales and by stiff foreign competition, Goodyear has been riding as high as its symbol.

"We're the No. 1 tire and rubber company and we expect to remain that way," said Robert E. Mercer, 59, who took over earlier this month as the chief executive of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

But Mr. Mercer is facing competition. While rival domestic producers — B.F. Goodrich, Uniroyal and Firestone — have backed away from the low-growth tire business, foreign competitors such as France's Michelin and Japan's Bridgestone have moved into the U.S. market.

Bridgestone and Michelin seem to be more committed to making tires than our friends on the south side of town," said Mr. Mercer. "I think Goodyear stands alone in declaring it is in that business. And, when I look at Bridgestone and Michelin, I see a similar commitment."

Mr. Mercer said the competition does not discourage him. "I hope the competition is tougher than in the past," he said. "This business is like golf. You play better with a fast foursome than with Sunday duffers."

Mr. Mercer, a Navy veteran, Yale University graduate and father of five, was named president in 1978 and chief operating officer in 1980, after a 35-year career that began as a Goodyear salesman.

Mr. Mercer's elevation to Goodyear's top position is not expected to bring about major changes. As president and chief operating officer, he had worked closely with his predecessor, Charles J. Pilloid Jr., who spent 42 years at Goodyear.

Yet in style, Mr. Mercer and his predecessor are quite different. Mr. Pilloid ran a highly centralized operation, preferring to absorb responsibility. By contrast, Mr. Mercer is expected to give top executives more power.

"Mercer is someone who will be easier to get along with," said an analyst, who asked not to be identified. "He is a good manager, who asks not to be

named at only 2 percent a year and foreign competitors gearing up. In 1980s present a set of new issues for Mr. Mercer.

Even with this stiffened competition, Mr. Mercer said Goodyear will not succumb to the temptation of cutting prices to maintain market share. "Cutting prices doesn't get the job done," he said. "We don't see it as an effective strategy, but as a last-resort thing."

He said Goodyear will meet its new rivals with the same strategy used on the old — an emphasis on quality and innovation. For instance, Mr. Mercer said Goodyear has developed a tire that will continue to run when punctured. When tested, the flat tire runs so well that a driver does not notice the difference. Goodyear has not yet been able to devise a way to warn the driver that the tire is damaged.

One of the big questions facing the company is whether to maintain the current strategy of heavy investment in tires or to begin to diversify.

It foreign exposure is a possible area of vulnerability. Goodyear, which derives 47 percent of sales overseas, is the sole U.S. tire maker with a strong foreign presence. But these markets have been plagued by weak demand, heavy competition and excess capacity.

But Mr. Mercer said that Goodyear's best growth prospects are in the Third World. "Southeast Asia, for instance, looks particularly promising. When they have growth at 4 percent, they think they're in a recession," he said.

In the 1970s, Goodyear decided

to concentrate on tire making,

committed more money to research

and development, and built and

modernized plants. As a result, the

company has become both the

market leader and the low-cost

producer.

But now, with tire growth esti-

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## **Wednesday's AMEX Closing Prices**

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

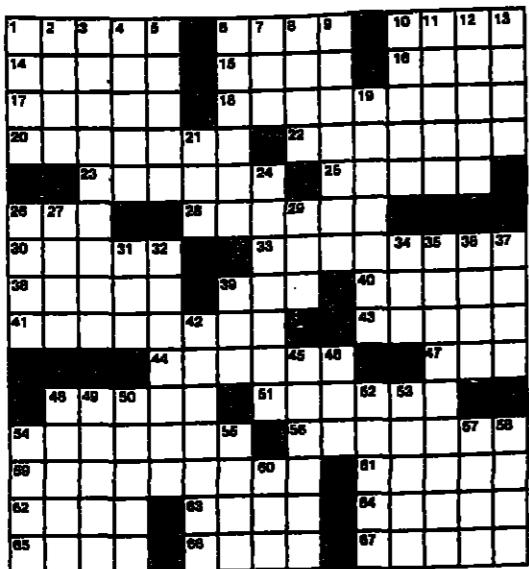
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on V

U.S. Money Rates		Jan. 12
Prime rate		CLOSE
Federal Funds	8.98	8.94
Discount Rate	8.92	8.94
Broker Loan Rate	9.05	9.04
Comm. Paper, 30-179 days	8.12	8.00
J-month Treasury Bills	7.55	7.50
6-month Treasury Bills	7.55	7.79
CD's 30-59 days	7.90	7.95
CD's 60-89 days	7.95	8.00
Highs and Lows		Jan. 12
NEW HIGHS—200		
AMRCO pr	Engelhardt Co	OrionCap
ASA	Entex	OrionPict
AMS +	Esterline	OrionPict pt
Aileen Inc	ElvityCo	OverTrn
AlProd	E-Cello	Overship
Altron Frt	Facet Entpr	PacLumb
Algin 11.25pt	Feeders	Parsons Inc
Alleg Pw	Feed ProPress	Parton
Alcos	Fluor Corp	Persons S
AmBrd 2.75pt	Fun Fadco	Porter L
Ambus Pdr	Fst Chrt	Porter L
AmEx 2.25pt	Fleet Eng	Porter L
AmShld	Fleming Co	Porter L
AmSland	Forbors s	Porter L
Amer T&T	GCA Corp	PrimeCht
AmTtl P	G Housewar	ProdRvc
Amtra Corp	Gen Motors	Publsv EG
AngloDip 5	Gen Tire	PwspSL
Arch+Hct	Gerber Sc	Pulator
ArchDrM	Gleason Whs	RecognEa
Ascoro Inc	GoldNuget	Rewhern Co
BattieG pB	Greenvale	Reynold Mill
Bnk Am Adptl	Grumman C	Rohr Ind
BornesGo	GRIUS 3.85pt	RohrInd
Benglx	Harm Pop	Sabine B
Benslct of	HectorLink	SanDiego Gas
Blair John	HercelCo	Sant Poer
Bolde Cascl	Holiday Inn	Saturn
BowWorh	Holiday Res	Saturn
BrownFrs	IBM	Saturn
Brushwell	Intr Paper	Saturn
BundyJn	Jones River	Saturn
BurNith	Jer C 9.34pt	Saturn
CPCFin	Jer Con Pw	Saturn
CalifIn Min	Johnson Sc	Saturn
CashHold adptl	KFCPL 3.80pt	Saturn
Cartline s	KonCasElt	Saturn
Caro FrtC	KonPwL	Talley Ind
Centil PwC	Kraehler	Tektronix
CentLo Elec n	La Paci	Teletrn
Champ Int'l	MAG MCHill	TexETr adapt
Chelsea Ind	MGM-UAE n	TexOgas
CHINWst	MGM-Mhne n	Thom Ind
CinAllWm	MGM-Mhne n	Thom Ind
City Invst	Monitors	Thompson Med S
Clare Esq	Manuf Habil B	TowleMfg
Comdico 5	McGraw Ed	TowleMfg pr
CentW Edts	McGr Hill Ed	TRGPl 10.32pt
Cwe 1.42pt	MelEd pH	UNEI 7.44pt
Consu Pow	Minn MM	USShoe
CorneGw	MoPS 4.125pt	Vanda Co
Cralo Corp	MohrCo	Vulcan Shtr
CrawZelco pr	Motors Pub	Westel Mag
Cubro Cpl	Mortg Fund	Westel Mag
Culliford	M&I Ins	Westel Mag
Dinner Eng	Norse Scien	Westel Mag
Douglas	Nat Can	WhArz Zrt
DowPw pJ	NYStoEG	Westig El
Diebold	NIM 3.40pt	Westwest
Divers Enpl	Nat Am Phil	Westwest pr
Divers Ind	Noctis Util	Weverbrg pr
DyneCap Am	Nordic Bcp adptl	WiseE 8.90pt
EastIntr pr	Oncor IP	Wolvercwo
EastUnl	2.50pt	Wolvercwo
EIPasCo pr F	Occil 15.50pt	Wolvercwo
NEW LOWS—0		

Commodities	Jan. 12	Cash Prices
French Francs per metric ton.		Commodity and unit
Low Close Ch'96		Crude 4 Santos, 10-12
1,470 1,438 1,440 — 53		Printchill 40-30 38-40 v.d.
1,465 1,432 1,473 — 53		Steel billets (PHT) 1 ton
N.T. 1,500 1,520 — 75		Iron 2 Fwd. Phila. PHT
1,525 1,526 1,523 — 75		Steel scrap N.Y. 1 ton, PHT
N.T. 1,500 1,520 1,520 — 65		Lead spot 1 lb. ....
1,510 1,510 1,470 1,435 — 70		Coated elec. 1 lb. ....
N.T. 1,335 1,345 1,345 — 15		1 lb. 100 ft. 100 ft. ....
N.T. 1,335 1,375 1,375 — 15		Silver N.Y. 1 oz. ....
1,715 1,718 1,720 — 70		
All Open Interest 14,425		
22nd of 100 pct.		High grade copper cathodes.
71-1 70-14 72-15 71-13 + 25		spot 94.50 99.50 1.00
70-20 69-24 69-23 69-21 + 24		J months 1,025.00 1,025.00 1.00
70-7 69-9 70-3 70-1 + 23		
69-26 68-30 69-21 69-21 + 20		
68-9 68-22 69-9 69-9 + 19		
68-4 68-13 68-31 69-19 + 18		
68-23 68-20 68-23 68-23 + 18		
68-17 67-30 68-17 68-18 + 18		
68-12 68-12 68-18 68-12 + 18		
68-7 67-25 68-7 68-7 + 18		
All 37.56. off 504		
BONDS		
22nd of 100 pct.		LUMBER
77-2 76-16 77-2 77-1 + 08		130,000 bd. ft. : \$ per 1,000 bd. ft.
76-12 75-27 76-11 76-11 + 08		Jan 176.00 177.30 170.00
75-25 75-12 75-26 75-26 + 07		Apr 193.00 194.00 191.80
75-13 74-31 75-11 75-12 + 06		May 203.00 204.00 201.80
75-3 74-21 75-1 75-1 + 05		Jul 210.80 212.00 209.00
74-26 73-38 74-21 74-21 + 05		Sep 214.50 215.00 213.50
74-9 74-12 74-25 74-25 + 05		Nov 215.00 217.50 214.50
74-19 74-9 74-18 74-18 + 04		Dec 227.00 227.00 227.00
74-16 74-7 74-13 74-13 + 04		Prev. sales 2.74
74-10 74-7 74-9 74-5 + 04		Prev day's open Int 9,775.00 off 8
74-2 73-31 74-1 74-1 + 04		
All 17,024. off 1,579.		
RY		
22nd of 100 pct.		WSTN. PLYWOOD
85-7 84-27 85-4 + 03		11,120 scd. 11.12 per 1,000 cu. ft.
84-8 84-3 84-8 + 03		Jan 192.00 199.00 197.00
83-21 83-21 83-21 + 03		Feb 201.20 202.20 200.00
All 6,443. off 321		Mar 205.00 204.50 204.00
100 pct.		Apr 210.00 210.70 209.00
91-52 91-44 91-53 — 02		May 210.80 211.20 211.00
91-09 91-01 91-08 — 03		Jun 211.50 212.00 211.50
90-69 90-68 90-68 — 03		Sept 212.30 212.50 212.00
All 12,065. up 208.		Nov 213.20 213.50 213.00
08 pct.		Dec 213.20 213.50 213.00
90-94 90-87 90-90 — 07		Prev. sales 219.00
90-52 90-49 90-50 — 07		Prev day's open Int 2,072.00 off 2.07
90-14 90-10 90-14 — 03		
89-80 89-80 89-83 — 03		
All 19,799. up 265.		
points equals 50.0001		
1,577.0 1,565.5 1,571.5 — 5		
1,566.0 1,570.0 1,562.0 — 20		
1,565.5 1,580.0 1,580.0 — 80		
1,560.0 1,560.0 1,554.5 — 55		
All 23,001. up 2,000.		
LAR		
French Francs 80,6001		
8175 8165 8165 8168		
8153 8138 8138 8149		
8140 8135 8135 8135 — 2		
8125 8125 8125 8125 + 5		
All 18,944. up 847		
uide		
of Trade. Wheat, corn, meal, soybean oil, pots, p-pounds. GNMA. 10-yr. T.		
1. Chicago Mercantile Ex., leather, cattle, hogs, pork & P composite index. New Exchange: Molten potatoes, oil, Coffee, Sugar and New York : Cattie, sugar, exchange, New York: Orange New York Comex: Copper, Monetary Market: T-bills, British pound, Canadian Franc, German mark, Swiss Franc, Kansas City : Value Line, New York Stock Exchange : Composite Index.		
price of copper stands at around its lowest level, but the beginning of a major 'bull' market could underpin a sharp price rise. These include: possibility of disruption in the US copper industry due to labour contract renewal year, stimated producer support operation, rising tension in the Gulf between Iran and Iraq, major purchases by China, debt problems hitting major Third World pro-		
copy of our publication "Prospects for Copper"		
Specs for COPPER		
10/15 Mincing Lane, London EC3M 3DB Telephone: 01-626 8765		
Established 1866		

S&P 500	
1,333	1,346
396	401
516	525
1,225	1,242
1,270	1,216
521	520
500	500
255	259
520	563
381	387
231	231
384	395
361	362
271	428
245	460
921	437
143	142
226	240
725	745
478	685
1,160	1,160
1,144	1,277
1,140	1,150
1,350	1,370
500	500
157	162
163	166
235	233
235	235
889	887
213	236
1,030	1,050
487	493
365	370
350	355
395	400
1,000	1,020
400	405
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4,850	4,830
1,025	1,050
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1,420	1,455
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1,961	2,000
510	520
7,750	7,850
5,575	5,575
1,000	1,000
1,018	1,020
3,650	3,900
4,000	4,000
372	324
1,750	1,750
1,830	1,850
722	719
1,260	1,240
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51 4300 — 3	
50 4350 + 10	
48 4386 — 3	
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348 .004395 + 1	
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<b>125</b>	

## CROSSWORD



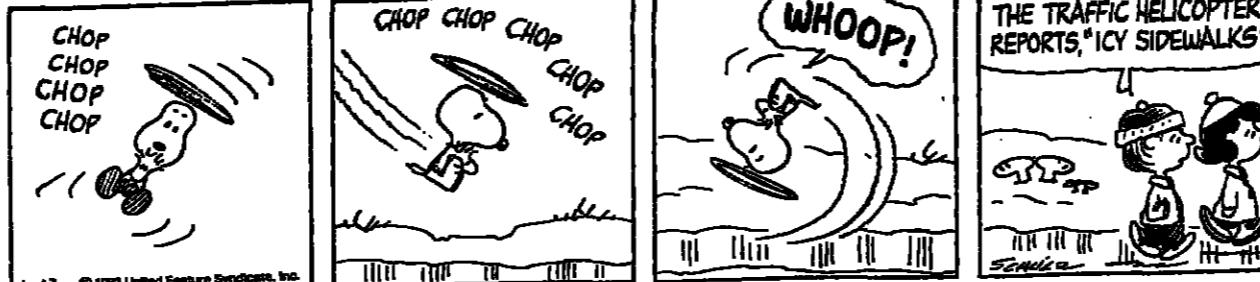
## ACROSS

1 Cries like a coyote  
6 Cut  
10 Greedy  
14 Trucker's cooperator  
15 Covering for a cave man  
16 "You—My Head"  
17 Oblivion  
18 Vanquish  
20 His group's activity  
22 Unselfish people  
23 Meeting hall  
25 Tests of a sort  
26 A barn player  
28 Bitter hostility  
30 French sculptor: 1840-1917  
33 "... than lions"; 11  
34 Slave  
35 Without companionship  
39 Hwy.  
40 People of Scandinavia  
41 Romeo was one  
43 Laurel and Moton  
44 Caesar of films  
47 Bottom-line figure  
48 Like old blue jeans

## DOWN

51 Thingumbob  
54 Macmillane, composer,  
Rupert  
56 Barfed  
58 Restless  
61 Sculptor's work  
62 Expression of  
Shame  
63 Swiss painter:  
1873-1940  
64 Unlawful activity  
65 Horse from Brooklyn  
66 Rubberneck  
67 Evil spells

## PEANUTS



## B.C.



## BLONDIE



## BEETLE BAILEY



## WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW
	C	F	C	C	F
ALGARVE	14	57	11	52	Overcast
ALGIERS	7	61	1	34	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	13	54	1	34	Overcast
ATHENS	13	55	4	39	Cloudy
AUCKLAND	26	72	17	63	Fair
BANGKOK	34	62	2	36	Fair
BELGRADE	18	54	9	41	Foggy
BERLIN	6	43	3	38	Overcast
BOSTON	6	43	4	39	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	6	43	4	39	Overcast
BUDAPEST	4	39	1	26	Overcast
BUENOS AIRES	30	84	18	64	Fair
CAIRO	15	64	9	48	Cloudy
CAPE TOWN	22	72	15	59	Foggy
CASABLANCA	22	72	15	59	Foggy
CHICAGO	17	55	13	59	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	9	43	4	39	Rain
COSTA DEL SOL	52	90	6	43	Fair
DAMASCUS	11	57	9	32	Fair
DAUPHINE	10	57	1	34	Overcast
EDINBURGH	6	43	4	39	Overcast
FLORENCE	5	43	2	36	Foggy
FRANKFURT	3	32	2	36	Overcast
GENEVA	0	37	2	36	Foggy
HARARE	30	86	21	78	Cloudy
HONG KONG	16	61	10	50	Fair
HOUSTON	4	39	2	36	Foggy
ISTANBUL	7	55	2	36	Cloudy
JERUSALEM	72	55	22	72	Foggy
LAS PALMAS	16	61	10	50	Foggy
LIMA	31	88	22	72	Foggy
LISBON	10	50	5	41	Cloudy

Postlines from the previous 24 hours.

## ADVERTISEMENT

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Jan 12, 1983

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds United with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate the information available for the most recent quarter-end: (m) - monthly; (q) - quarterly; (ir) - irregularly.

ALM INVESTMENT CO., S.A. (m) Alm Invest \$117.81

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd (m) Baer & Co Ltd SF 761.10\*

(d) Boerhaave SF 627.50\*

(d) Comber SF 627.50\*

(d) Dreyfus SF 692.00\*

(d) Stecher SF 1,092.00\*

BANK VON ERNST & CIE AG P/B222 Bern (d) Ernst & Cie SF 30.10\*

(d) FCI Fund SF 10.07\*

(d) ITTF Fund N.V. SF 14.46\*

BRITANNIA, POB 271, St. Heller, Jersey (d) Britannia Gold Fund 1

(d) Brittan Monex Currency Fund 1

(d) Brittan Monex Current Fund 1

(d) Jersey Gilf Fund 1

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL (d) Capital Fund 1

(d) Capital Fund 1

CREDIT SUISSE (EURO PRICE) (d) Actions Sucess SF 288.75\*

(d) Corporate SF 288.75\*

(d) C.S. Funds Int'l SF 73.75\*

(d) Dreyfus SF 627.50\*

(d) Dreyfus SF 627.50\*

(d) Dreyfus SF 627.50\*

(d) Dreyfus SF 627.50\*

(d) G.T. Asper Science SF 12.10\*

DIT INVESTMENT FFM (d) Dicconson SF 16.77\*

(d) FCI Fund 1

FIDELITY FOB 470, Hamilton, Bermuda (d) American Values Comm SF 1.57\*

(d) Fid. Am. Fund SF 1.57\*

## SPORTS

**Robinson, Marichal in Hall of Fame**

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*  
NEW YORK — Third baseman Brooks Robinson and pitcher Juan Marichal were elected to the Hall of Fame by the Baseball Writers Association of America on Wednesday.

Robinson, one of the greatest defensive players in history during his 23 years with the Baltimore Orioles, became only the 14th player elected in his first year of eligibility.

Named on more than 75 percent of the ballots returned by 10-year members of the BBWAA in its annual election, Robinson and Marichal will be inducted into the Cooperstown, New York, shrine Aug. 1.

Robinson holds major league records for third basemen for games played (2,870), putouts (2,697), assists (6,205), chances (8,902), double plays (618) and fielding average (.971).

He won 16 gold gloves and led the league's third basemen in fielding percentage 11 times. A member of 18 consecutive American League All-Star teams from 1960-74, he was the American League's most valuable player in 1964; he was also named the MVP of the 1966 All-Star Game and of the 1970 World Series. For his career, he batted .267 with 268 home runs, 1,357 runs batted in and 2,848 hits.

Robinson is only the sixth third baseman elected to the Hall of Fame and only the third selected by the BBWAA. Others named by the writers were Eddie Mathews and Pie Traynor. Frank (Home Run) Baker, Jimmy Collins and Freddie Lindstrom were selected by the old-timers committee.

Born on May 18, 1937, in Little Rock, Arkansas, Robinson was 18 when he signed a professional contract with the Orioles. He became a starter for them in 1958 and, after being sent back to the minors briefly in 1959 to sharpen his batting eye, he took over third base on a regular basis in 1960.

Four years later he reached the height of his career by hitting .317 with 28 homers and a league-leading 118 runs batted in.

In 1966 he teamed with Frank Robinson, acquired in a trade with Cincinnati, to bring Baltimore its first world championship.

It was in the World Series of 1970, however, that Robinson achieved his greatest acclaim. At the plate he went 9-for-21, including two doubles, two homers and six RBIs, and in the field he lived up to his reputation by turning several seemingly certain hits into routine outs that allowed the Orioles to defeat the Cincinnati Reds in five games.

Robinson was always at his best in the big games. In four World Series he accumulated a .263 batting average with 14 RBIs in 21 games and in five league championship series he batted .349.

Marichal, a right-hander, rivaled

Sandy Koufax as a star pitcher in the mid-1960s and finished a 16-year major league career with the San Francisco Giants, Boston Red Sox and Los Angeles Dodgers with a 243-142 won-lost record for a .631 percentage.

Marichal was a 20-game winner six times, his best records being 25-8 in 1963, 25-6 in 1966 and 26-9 in 1968. He had earned run averages under 3.00 nine times and a 2.89 lifetime ERA. Marichal twice led the National League in complete games and twice in shutouts.

He appeared in only one World Series game, the fourth game of the 1962 Series, and was not involved in the decision. The Giants beat the New York Yankees, 7-3, but Marichal was forced to leave after pitching four scoreless innings when attempting to bunt, he fouled a pitch off his index finger.

Born Oct. 24, 1937, Marichal joined the Giants in 1960 and had a composite 37-23 record for his first three seasons. But from 1963-69, he reeled off campaigns of 25-8, 21-8, 22-13, 25-6, 14-10, 26-9 and 21-11.

Marichal, who pitched a no-hitter against Houston on June 15, 1963, was suspended for nine days and fined \$1,750 later that year

when he struck catcher John Rose of the Dodgers with a bat.

Marichal grew up in the remote Dominican Republic village of Laguna Verde. There were no coaches to help him and he was a shortstop until 1956, when he was 19. By then he had developed the high-kicking motion that was his trademark.

A year ago, when the writers elected Frank Robinson and Henry Aaron to the hall in their first year of eligibility, Marichal fell seven votes short of the three-quarters required for election. Election in 1981 required 312 votes — 75 percent of the ballots cast. This year, less than 400 ballots were distributed so fewer than 300 were required for election.

Four other players received more than 200 votes a year ago — Harmon Killebrew, whose 573 career home runs are fifth on the all-time list; Hoyt Wilhelm, the all-time leader in pitching appearances with 1,070 games; Don Drysdale, who won 20 games in 14 seasons; and Gil Hodges, who hit .370 home runs.

This was Hodges' 15th and last year of eligibility. His name will now be turned over to the old-timers committee for consideration after a wait of five more years.

The Associated Press

Juan Marichal

Atlanta's Wayne Rolling, left, and Dan Roomfield double-teamed Moses Malone in Tuesday's first period, but the 76ers center totaled 31 points in a 109-99 victory.

**Malone Delivers on Promise**

*The Associated Press*

PHILADELPHIA — After making \$25,832 for playing in one basketball game, Moses Malone was in a hurry. "Gotta go," he explained. "Gotta rush now."

As the 6-foot-10, 255-pound center headed out of the Philadelphia 76er locker room, he grabbed an overcoat that looked like his. Struggling to put it on, he began to realize that something wasn't right.

"Hey, million-dollar man, you don't need my coat, do you?" said the coat's owner, a teammate fully a foot shorter and 100 pounds lighter than Malone.

Not much will fit over Malone's shoulders. They bear the burden of a \$13.2 million, six-year contract — the biggest ever in the National Basketball Association — and the 76ers hopes that the investment will pay off in more than one NBA championship.

Malone shrugs off any feeling of pressure to bring a title to a team that, for the last six seasons, has seemed good enough to win one. "Just try to do my best to win ball games," he says. He did his best in Tuesday's 109-99 victory in Atlanta. In the absence of the injured Julius Erving, Malone had 31 points and a game-high 17 rebounds.

But the spectre of past Philadelphia failures is there, staring at Malone and everybody connected with the 76ers.

"The 76ers have the player they think they need to take the title away from us," says Coach Pat Riley of the Los Angeles Lakers, who have beaten Philadelphia for the title twice in the last three years. "But that will have to wait until June. We have to wait and see."

So until the playoffs come, the 76ers have to concern themselves with other things. "It's a long year to go through before the playoffs," says Coach Billy Cunningham. "Our first objective is to win our division."

The 76ers are 2½ games ahead of the second-place Boston Celtics in the Atlantic Division of the NBA East.

As for Malone, Cunningham said, "I generally don't concern myself with players' salaries. Whatever they can get, more power to them. But with Malone, our attendance is improved and so is our record against other playoff teams."

"I like having Moses on the

team. I think the biggest difference he's made is that we're a much better offensive rebounding team. What he does for us underneath is contagious."

Malone is the NBA's runaway leader in rebounds with 533; he is sixth in the league with a 24.6 points-per-game average.

With Malone on their side, the 76ers have a 28-5 record, tops in the NBA. Their .848 winning percentage is well ahead of the .771 of the next-best Lakers, who are 27-8. The 76ers have beaten the Lakers in both of their meetings this season, including a recent 122-120 overtime decision, here in which Malone had 21 points and 15 rebounds.

"My role's basically the same as it was with Houston," Malone says. "I just try to win and here I have players who are smarter and quicker, so we win more."

His addition has brought not-so-subtle changes in both the 76ers offense and their opponents because of surgery to remove a polyp from his throat. But he has said that he decided to pay the money necessary to sign Malone because he needed a name player to revive interest in the team.

Malone, the NBA's most valuable player and leading rebounder with the Houston Rockets last season, was available. So, Katz reasoned, why not get the best?

**NBA Standings**

ATLANTIC DIVISION

W. L. Pct. GS

Philadelphia 28 5 .848 66

Boston 23 12 .597 46

New Jersey 17 14 .515 11

New York 13 22 .377 16

Central Division

Milwaukee 24 10 .667 —

Atlanta 17 18 .485 46

Detroit 18 20 .474 7

Indiana 12 21 .344 10

Chicago 17 22 .322 12

Central Division

Seattle 24 13 .667 27

Phoenix 23 15 .595 6

Portland 15 22 .525 9

Golden State 15 21 .547 12

Denver 17 22 .500 19

Western Conference

Midwest Division

San Antonio 23 14 .622 —

Kansas City 20 13 .404 1

Utah 15 22 .409 7

Dallas 15 22 .405 9

Houston 5 30 .143 17

Pacific Division

Los Angeles 24 13 .667 27

Seattle 23 13 .595 6

Phoenix 22 15 .595 6

Portland 23 15 .595 6

Golden State 15 21 .547 12

Denver 17 22 .500 19

Toronto's Results

New Jersey 116, Los Angeles 96 (Johnston 24)

Newark 32, Williams 21, Wilkins 23,

Philadelphia 109, Atlanta 99 (Malone 31, Toney 18; E. Johnson 21, Wilkins 23).

San Antonio 109, Dallas 101 (Banks 24, Toney 19; E. Johnson 21, Wilkins 23, Phoenix 18, Chesser 9; Lucas 31, Johnson 21; Threatz 21, Corzine 17).

San Diego 108, Houston 97 (Committee 21, Hollins 22; Texas 24, Hayes 18).

Seattle 107, Milwaukee 106 (Perry 24, Pogue 24; S. Johnson 21, E. Johnson 14).

Denver 131, Seattle 119 (Vanderwende 33, English 24; Donaldson 23, Williams 23).

**NHL Standings**

WALESE CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

W. L. T. G. GA. PH.

Philadelphia 25 10 5 120 57

Boston 23 12 4 115 51

New York 19 13 11 147 57

N.Y. Islanders 22 14 4 175 47

Pittsburgh 12 24 6 126 109

New Jersey 7 26 0 74 184

Admiral Division

Boston 25 10 5 120 57

Montreal 23 12 4 115 51

Buffalo 19 14 9 148 140

Quebec 18 18 6 160 182

Hartford 18 20 5 145 213

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

North Division

Chicago 25 10 5 120 57

Minnesota 21 12 4 117 51

St. Louis 14 22 6 146 125

Detroit 22 14 4 175 47

Toronto 10 21 6 126 109

Smiths Division

Edmonton 24 13 4 222 178

Winnipeg 18 20 4 165 177

Calgary 14 22 6 178 182

Vancouver 14 19 9 151 196

Los Angeles 15 21 6 177 193

Toronto's Results

Los Angeles 9, Washington 7 (Dionne 3

Evans 11, Ruston 4, Miller 11, Skinner 12; Gustafson 2, McLean 2, Morrison 2, St. John 1, Jervis 1, Murphy 1, Smith 1, Verner 1, Wilson 1).

Montreal & Hartford 4 (Robinson 5, Gervais 3, Walter 21, Verrier 12; Tremblay 1, Therrien 1, Tremblay 1, Tremblay 22; Haufler 13, Fiddler 11).

N.Y. Islanders 4, Winnipeg 1 (Tremblay 15, Gervais 14, Bosio 20, Gilbert 4); Hewitt 19).

Edmonton 7, St. Louis 5 (Hendry 12, Anderson 10, Anderson 18, Poulin 4, Hughes 2, Kuri 12; Turnbull 17, Crombeen 21, Mullin 15, Crombeen 11, Suter 27).

Scandinavian

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## ART BUCHWALD

### The Bell Tolls for 'Ma'

**WASHINGTON** — One of the saddest things Americans will have to face in 1983 is the demise of "Ma" Bell, who, at the urging of the Justice Department, is going out of the telephone business and into computers and electronic communications. From now on each one of us will be at the mercy of his or her local telephone company.

"I've always been very sentimentally attached to the old gal so I went over last week to say goodbye."

"We're going to miss you, Ma." I told her as she was packing some cable and silicon chips in her suitcase.

"I'm going to miss every last one of you," she said. "You were all my children and we shared many good times and bad times together."

"It doesn't seem right to break you up," I said bitterly. "You were the best telephone system in the whole world. I never sold anyone this before, but you were the only monopoly I ever loved."

"Did the best I could," she said, wiping away a tear. "Some people did call me a monopoly, but I was a benevolent one. I had to make a profit for the widows and orphans who owned my stock."

"But I also made it possible for almost everyone in this country to own a telephone. I soaked the rich on long-distance calls, so I could subsidize the poor who wanted to make local ones."

"You were the last American monopoly who had a heart."

"My only desire in life," she said, "was to reach out and touch someone."

I handed her a Kleenex.

#### Dating Service to Aid In Herpes Research

*United Press International*

**ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, Illinois** — Sufferers from herpes, the so-far incurable sexually transmitted ailment, are getting help from a young man who has started a not-for-profit herpes dating service, the Quest Foundation.

The service is available only to those who have herpes, so there is no worry about spreading infection. John Forsyth, 32, said about half the dating service fees would go to herpes research.

"When something went wrong with your phone," she sobbed, "I sent one of my people out there right away to fix it and I never charged you."

"And when we got lucky you always let us keep the change we found in the coin box at a pay phone."

"The girls I trained to be operators were the friendliest women in America. And I respected people's privacy. If you didn't want to be in the phone book I always found you an unlisted number."

You let our fingers do the walking in the Yellow Pages."

"I tried to make life a little easier for everybody."

"Tell me, Ma, of all the innovations you thought up, which one were you the proudest of?"

"The collect telephone call. I made it possible for generations of children to keep in touch with their parents. I doubt without the collect call if parents would have ever heard from their kids again."

"Only a mother would have thought of the collect telephone call," I said.

She put a Princess phone and a Touch-Tone dialer in her suitcase.

"The Justice Department never did like me. They've been out to get me for years. Well, at least I wired up the country before they won their case."

"If it hadn't been for you there wouldn't be those phone poles strung across this nation from sea to shining sea."

"Could you use an old switchboard?" she asked me.

"I'd like that. It would remind me of the wonderful time we had together."

"Well, I guess I'm all packed," she said. "It was nice of you to stop in and say goodbye. Most people forget."

"I'll never forget you. Every time the phone rings I'll say to myself, 'Ask not for whom the bell tolls. It tolls for Ma.'"

Tears started to well up in her eyes.

"I suppose now that I've been broken up you'll never call me any more."

"Of course I'll call you, Ma."

"When?"

"Friday."

"Mrs. Estrin's son Melvyn calls her every day."

## Video Music

### The Pac-Man Overture in G-Whiz

— Or Play It Again, Tron

By Joseph McLellan  
*Washington Post Service*

**WASHINGTON** — Play it again, Tron.

You can see the addicts any day in the video-game arcades that have sprung up all over the map; they stand in front of the brightly colored, fast-moving screens piloting their tiny tanks, simulated starships or little yellow dots. The air around them is full of music. A dissonant chorus of Space Invaders, Pac-Man, Berzerk and Tron: theme music, action music, the music of victory or defeat.

The music mingles with sound effects: sometimes, as in the works of many serious modern composers, it is hard to say where the music begins and the sound effects end.

The typical sonata for a video-game machine is composed in three movements, which we might call the Come-On (alias Overture or Title theme), the Mickey-Mouse (or Scherzo Programming) and the That's All, Folks (or Finale).

The Come-On, typically, is attractive, fast-moving music played while the machine is waiting for a customer, displaying its title and occasionally flashing a sample bit of the action to attract the attention of bystanders.

"Mickey-Mouse" is a term coined by the writers of Hollywood soundtracks to designate music used particularly in animated cartoons that describes or illustrates the action on the screen — when the hero gets hit on the head, the music goes "bonk"; when the hero runs, the music speeds up; when the hero falls down the stairs, the music falls down the stairs. Mickey-Mouse is the bread and butter of video-game music. It does not need to be very sophisticated — no more sophisticated than what is happening on the screen.

Most of the music of video games sounds as though it were written by a computer, but a few games use recognizable tunes from the public domain: "Oh Susanna" in Kangaroo, for example, and a fragment of a Bach fugue in Looping. A close cousin of the "Dragon" theme can be

don't have to pay for it. Just sit in and hang around for a while. If you take the music for any one game and analyze it, though, it is essentially a simple experience. The music usually has no harmony or counterpoint, just melody — one note at a time — and the melody tends to be more complicated than "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star" — nowhere near the complexity of the march from "Star Wars." A few sophisticated games will modify the music according to how your game is going, but most of them simply rattle it out like a music box to punctuate the action.

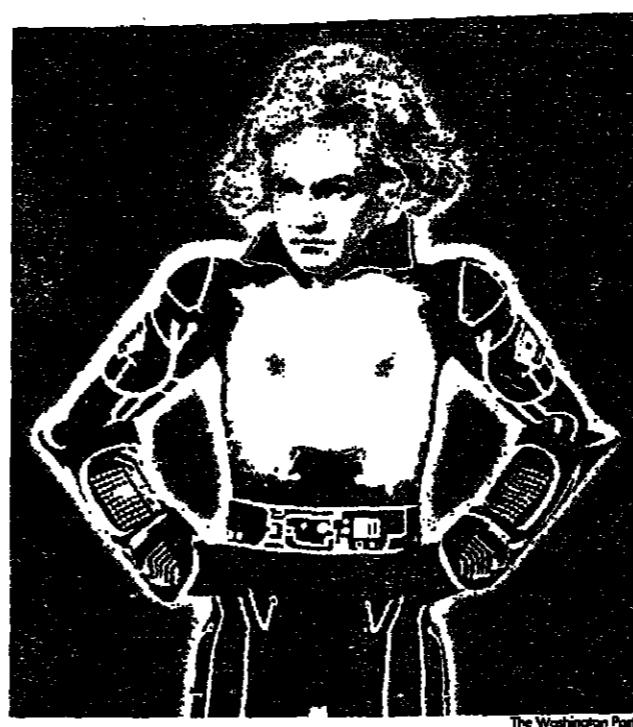
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There are two possible kinds of That's All, Folks, or finale: mournful music played when you lose or a triumphant tune for when you win. Most game designers (like most composers of symphonies) have discovered, however, that the mass audience prefers music with a happy ending. So the That's All, Folks music tends to be bright, brisk and upbeat, probably on the theory that this kind of sound will encourage you to put in another quarter. Last year, it worked to the tune of \$6 billion.

What's happening? If it is discussed in music histories of the future, it will probably be described as the final breakthrough in popularization of electronic music — which was, until quite recently, enjoyed by only a small, hardy band of wild-eyed enthusiasts.

That's all, folks.



The Washington Post

beard as the Come-On for Domkey Kong.

One of the few games whose music seems to have stylistic coherence throughout is Wizard of Wor, with sounds designed to promote a sense of dread and eeriness. It uses a cognate of the "Dragon" motif at the beginning, played slowly in organic tones and peppered up with accelerating percussive sounds as the action picks up. After you lose, the motif is transformed by glacial cadences into a kind of dirge.

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That's all, folks.

## Refugee Gets a Home

Ota Sik, an architect of the short-lived liberal reforms of the Prague spring of 1968, has become a Swiss citizen. Sik masterminded a liberalization of the Czechoslovak economy after the Stalinist Communist Party leader Antonin Novotny was ousted in late 1967. He was in Yugoslavia when the Soviet Union invaded his country in August 1968.

Sik, 42, will record a concert of his works under the baton of Kent Nagano. "It's not going to sell," he said of the record.

"It's really a labor of love. There's no way

it's going to compete with the real albums, but it's something I've always wanted to do."

"Just think Zappa added, "there are no affected instruments on this one."

hasn't been Zappa's only problem on London visits. Eight years ago he was pushed into an omnibus at the Rainbow Theater by a man jealous of his girlfriend's devotion to the musician. Soon after the Royal Albert Hall banned Zappa because of rowdy scenes by his fans. Zappa, 42, will record a concert of his works under the baton of Kent Nagano. "It's not going to sell," he said of the record.

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Zappa added, "there are no affected instruments on this one."

The Indian guru Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh, living on the central Oregon ranch of Rajneeshpuram with several hundred followers, will have to get out of the United States although his expulsion case is still under consideration. Rajneesh has been denied permanent residence by the Immigration and Naturalization Service and ordered on Jan. 21. Now, however, the INS says there may have been a procedural error and the case is under review. The INS had said previously that the visa application Rajneesh filed in India contained false information. Rajneesh came to the United States in June 1981. The INS said it cannot classify him as a religious leader or teacher. It based that decision in part on the long period of silence Rajneesh has been keeping, saying he cannot be considered a teacher if he did not speak. "We're back a square one," said a lawyer for him.

Dudley Moore doesn't expect to win any father-of-the-year award but he's happy with the relationship he has with his son, Patrick. Patrick lives in New York with his mother, Moore's former wife, Tuesday Weld, while Moore sits on the opposite coast, where he is in a three-year relationship with Susan Anton. "I'm not a great father," Moore told Glamour magazine, "but I have a wonderful relationship with my son even though I don't see him much. When he gets older we will become more pals. I find it difficult to relate him as a child. I'm fascinated by tiny children. I'm fascinated someone I can talk to."

The rock maestro Frank Zappa got a warm welcome of sorts when his hotel caught fire during a visit to London to rehearse with the London Symphony Orchestra.

"I was outside in the street in my shirt while they figured out where the fire was," he said after the incident interrupted his breakfast Tuesday. "They finally figured the restaurant was out of danger and let us all back in again. A hotel fire

isn't the kind of place to stay in."

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